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## France seeks speedy U.N. force

UNITED NATIONS (R) — France urged the Security Council Wednesday to move swiftly to station U.N. troops in and around Beirut, replacing the multinational peacekeeping force which "must be withdrawn along with the accompanying ships." French Ambassador Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil said: "The risk of confrontation is now such that the international community must face up to its responsibilities. In view of the prevailing circumstances, an international force replacing the (present Multi-National Force (MNF) has become a necessary element of peacekeeping efforts." The proposed force would be created after the departure of the MNF which, "no longer having any reason to exist in Beirut or elsewhere in Lebanon, must withdraw along with the accompanying ships," the French delegate said.

Soviets set conditions for U.N. force, page 2

## Sinai force official shot in Rome

ROME (R) — U.S. General Leonard Hunt, Rome-based coordinator of the multinational force in Sinai, was shot and seriously wounded in Rome Wednesday, police said. They said his car was ambushed in the southern suburb of Eur as he was being driven home. The driver took him to hospital and police described his condition as very serious. Italian news agency reports said Gen. Hunt was shot in the head in an attack by three men in a car who later fled on foot. The Sinai force, which has representatives from 11 nations, has been in position as observers since April 1982 following Israel's return of the region to Egypt under a treaty between the two countries.

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## Egypt warns U.S. against embassy move

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has warned President Reagan against moving the U.S. embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali was quoted Wednesday as saying. The semi-official newspaper, Al-Ahram, quoted Mr. Ali as saying that Mr. Mubarak had told Mr. Reagan during their meeting in Washington Monday that the U.S. would lose all its friends in the Middle East if it moved its embassy to Jerusalem.

## U.S. agrees occupation leads to conflict and turmoil

# Hussein, Mubarak and Reagan pledge to revive Mideast peace efforts

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein, U.S. President Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak have agreed that the long-stalled Middle East peace process must be given new life even while Lebanon is torn by factional war.

In talks with Mr. Reagan, King Hussein and President Mubarak were said by a U.S. official to have expressed belief that the Beirut crisis will shrink if attention can be turned towards the broader peace moves.

Following the talks, King Hussein said Tuesday in Washington that he came out with an impression that the United States was determined to play its full share in the process of establishing peace in the Middle East. The talks, he said, covered all aspects of the Middle East issue and means of establishing a just and durable peace in the region. Jordan will exert all possible efforts for arriving at the aspired goals, King Hussein said.

President Mubarak reiterated Egypt's determination to achieve peace in the Middle East. He said Israel's invasion of Lebanon is the cause behind the present situation in the region.

President Reagan said after the talks with the two leaders that the United States, Jordan and Egypt were working together for finding solutions to Middle East issues.

But Mr. Mubarak made clear to Mr. Reagan in a public statement at the White House that Cairo and

## King in U.K.

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday arrived in London from Washington after concluding a visit to the United States during which he held talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior American officials including Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger.

King Hussein is on a private visit to London where he is expected to confer with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mubarak called Mr. Arafat a responsible leader who had shown tremendous courage. He urged the United States to open a direct dialogue with him and the PLO (See story on page 3).

Hussein's statement  
Following is the King's statement Tuesday:  
"Mr. President, my good brother and old-time friend, President Mubarak. I'd like to thank you, Sir, for your great kindness in enabling me and my brother, President Mubarak, to meet with you today, and to discuss all aspects of the problems which we face in our area of the world; and our common goals and objectives for a better future for all in that area; and of establishment of a just and comprehensive peace for greater stability and for a better life for generations to come."

ability and for a better life for generations to come.

"I'm very grateful for the opportunity to have had this chance to hear your views, Sir, and the views of President Mubarak on all matters and to contribute what I could for the purpose of achieving better understanding of our respective positions as we move ahead with hope and determination and with a commitment to do our utmost for a better future in the area from which we come and for a just and comprehensive peace."

"I will carry that with me, the impressions I gained of your determination and that of the United States to contribute its full share to help all concerned achieve their objectives."

"We are proud of our friendship. It is of long standing. We are hopeful that this friendship will develop and evolve and that, based on trust and confidence and with determination, we shall overcome what appears and have appeared to be for a long period of time insurmountable obstacles. After all, the cause we are striving to serve is the cause of people, their future, their rights, human dignity and, at the same time, the freedom and a better life, which is their right."

"I thank you once again, Sir, for many kindnesses and I thank you, my brother, President Mubarak, and wish you every continued success and I would like to say that

(Continued on page 3)



## militiann consolidate victory over army

# Gemayel should be put on trial, says Junblatt

BEIRUT (Agencies) — As opposition militiamen consolidated their latest victory over the collapsing Lebanese army, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt on Wednesday demanded not only that President Amin Gemayel resign but that he face trial for his "crimes."

Mr. Gemayel was reported on the verge of finally giving in on what had been one of his opponents' main demands — abrogation of the May 17 troop withdrawal agreement with Israel. But Mr. Junblatt said the offer was too late, and rejected any compromise even before it could be made.

"Amin Gemayel has to step down. There will never be any talks, any dialogue, any reconciliation with the Falangists or Amin Gemayel while he is in power," Mr. Junblatt told a news conference in Damascus.

PSP and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen made clean sweeps through the hills along the coast south of Beirut, picking up equipment left behind by the Lebanese army and rightist militiamen as they fled a surprise PSP offensive on Tuesday.

Some soldiers defected to the anti-government forces, and other units fled southwards down the coast road to Sidon as the PSP militiamen linked up with their Shi'ite Muslim "Amal" allies and consolidated their positions south of Beirut airport.

The predominantly Druze PSP's victory, a week after the army was driven out of west Beirut, gave opposition militias a large slice of central Lebanon and cut off some Lebanese army and rightist militia forces from Mr. Gemayel's power base east and north of Beirut.

Mr. Junblatt said in Damascus Wednesday that "nationalist forces" would form a new army command in Beirut and other areas held by opposition militias.

Mr. Junblatt repeated his demand that President Gemayel resign to clear the way for peace talks

and asked that the Lebanese army commander and other officers be tried for having "staged massacres and co-operated with the enemy."

"Gemayel may be trying to save his skin but his moves come too late. There will be no mercy for him," Mr. Junblatt said. "We shall not enter into any talks with the Falangists, nor with the Falangist president."

Mr. Junblatt said Mr. Gemayel must be brought to trial along with Lebanese army commander Gen. Ibrahim Tannous for ordering the bombardment of population centres in the Druze-inhabited and Beirut's Shi'ite southern suburbs.

"Army officers who requested American naval gunfire support against nationalist (rebel) territory must also be tried for their crimes," Mr. Junblatt added.

## Beirut 'security'

Mr. Junblatt said Army Chief-of-Staff Maj.-Gen. Nadim Hakim, who has remained at home in the Shouf mountains since the previous round of civil war in September, would go to west Beirut Wednesday to oversee the city's security.

Gen. Hakim will discuss with the officers who refused to fight against their own people in Beirut and the mountains "the formation of a national command for the

army, which alone will be responsible for Beirut's security," Mr. Junblatt added.

Gen. Hakim and hundreds of other Druze officers and soldiers left their military posts during the three-week civil war between PSP, militiamen and the Lebanese army upon Israel's withdrawal from central to southern Lebanon last September.

Mr. Junblatt Tuesday night met a major opposition figure for the first time since the first Geneva conference in November. He travelled 40 kilometres north of Beirut to confer with his long-standing adversary, former President Suleiman Franjeh.

Mr. Junblatt was asked Wednesday what his stand would be if Mr. Gemayel abrogated last May's troop withdrawal accord.

"Abrogation of the treaty is Gemayel's problem, not ours," he replied. "To us, the treaty was never valid."

"No deal with this criminal," he continued. "No deal at all... there is no way to achieve a deal with Amin Gemayel and the Falangist Party. Let this be clear to everybody. This is the position of the Socialist Party, and I will not change it."

Acceptance of Gemayel contingent on abrogation of pact, says opposition; U.S. navy chief disagrees on Lebanon policy, page 2

## Iranian bombers attack Iraqi town

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said two Iranian jet fighters Wednesday attacked a town 35 kilometres northeast of Baghdad, killing three people and wounding 18.

An Iraqi military spokesman said the planes, which raided the town of Baquba, were forced to flee by Iraqi air defences.

The raid came a day after Iraq said it would halt attacks on Iranian towns for seven days from 1200 GMT Tuesday in response to an appeal from Paris-based Iranian opposition leader Masoud Rajavi.

Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassem said Tuesday that Tehran was within striking distance of Iraqi missiles and air force, should Iran continue shelling Iraqi towns.

Commenting on Iranian President Ali Khamenei's statement earlier Tuesday that Iran was able to strike all Iraqi cities, Mr. Jassem told the Iraqi News Agency: "We will teach them (Iranians) the lesson they deserve when the week-long period set by the Iraqi government to halt the shelling comes to an end."

"The long arm of our missile network and air force could reach almost all Iranian towns, including Tehran," he said.

Previous reports said Iraq had acquired Soviet SS-12 missiles with a range of up to 800 kilometres.

In Baghdad, where the wall of air raid sirens broke the early morning calm, Wednesday, an Iraqi military spokesman said three civilians were killed and 18 injured when two Iranian jets attacked Baquba. Baghdad residents said no anti-aircraft fire was heard around the capital itself.

Baghdad Radio, meanwhile, said Iraq would give the Tehran leadership "a taste of retaliation" if attacks on Iraqi border areas were not stopped.

At the same time, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Iraq would resume shelling "set targets" if Iran continued a policy of shelling Iraqi towns.

The Iranian news agency (IRNA) said Tuesday that 27 people were killed and 300 wounded during an Iraqi dawn air raid against Ilam Tuesday and that another 30 were killed and 110 wounded in another attack on Gilan-e-Gharb and Islamabad-e-Gharb at the same time. These figures raised the total Iranian casualty toll since Saturday to 161 dead and 721 wounded according to IRNA.

At the same time an Iraqi military communiqué broadcast by Baghdad Radio Tuesday night raised the casualty toll from the day's Iranian attacks on the cities of Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali to 29 killed and 126 wounded. This raised the total Iraqi casualties since Saturday to 43 killed and 205 wounded.

Kuwait says Iranian closure of Hormuz would be considered aggressive, page 2

## 1,000 Red Cross volunteers in Lebanon

COLOMBO (R) — More than 1,000 volunteers are helping 100 Red Cross workers in relief operations in Lebanon, the president of the Geneva-based League of Red Cross Societies said Wednesday. Mr. Enrique de la Mata said Red Cross officials and volunteers were taking risks while working under difficult circumstances. He added that two volunteers were killed in Lebanon last week while helping victims of bomb attacks.

## Letter bomb injures Iranian ambassador

DAMASCUS (R) — The Iranian ambassador to Syria, Ali Akbar Murtashimi, suffered injuries to his right hand as he opened a letter bomb in his office Tuesday and is being treated in a Damascus hospital, diplomatic sources said Wednesday. A man saying he represented the "Arab May 5th organisation" telephoned a foreign news agency in Bahrain from Damascus with a statement claiming responsibility for the attack. The man, who did not give his name, said it was clear the envoy was "primarily responsible for all criminal acts carried out by Iranian elements in Kuwait, Baghdad and the Arab states of the Gulf."

## Ethiopia accepts Egyptian mediation

CAIRO (AP) — Ethiopia has welcomed an Egyptian offer to mediate its disputes with neighbouring Sudan and Somalia, the Cairo weekly magazine Al-Mussawar reports. In an issue scheduled for publication Thursday, Al-Mussawar said Ethiopia has agreed to a suggestion that its foreign minister met his Sudanese counterpart in an African capital soon "to discuss outstanding problems between the two countries."

## Indian envoys in Pakistan threatened

NEW DELHI (R) — Pakistan's attention has been drawn to threats received by Indian diplomats in Karachi, a spokesman of India's External Affairs Ministry said Wednesday. He told reporters the threatening calls came after the execution last Saturday of Kashmiri separatist leader Maqbool Butt in New Delhi's top-security Tihar Jail. India has also sought adequate protection for its consulate and the Air India office in Karachi, the spokesman said.

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## Egyptian comments anger Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel expressed shock and anger Wednesday at calls by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for Israel to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon and for the U.S. to open a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

A senior government official told reporters Israel was disappointed that Mr. Mubarak, who was speaking in Washington Tuesday after talks with President Reagan, made no mention of the Egypt-Israel Camp David treaty of 1979.

"This is indicative of a certain mood in Cairo that the return of Egypt to the Arab World is of greater importance than any other development," he said.

He also reiterated Israel's long-standing position that the PLO is a "terrorist" organisation which serves "only to block the peace process."

Opposition leader Shimon Peres expressed similar views and Julius Berman, leader of the American Jewish community who is visiting Israel, said Mr. Mubarak's comments were "further grounds for fear that the peace process is unravelling."

"We call on President Mubarak publicly to declare his country's continuing commitment to the Camp David framework and its peace treaty with Israel and to act in accordance with its commitments," he said.

After Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 Egypt froze the treaty, recalling its ambassador and virtually stopping all trade, cultural and tourist ties.

On Lebanon the senior Israeli official said if Lebanese President Amin Gemayel acceded to Syrian pressure to scrap his country's accord with Israel "it would turn Lebanon into a vassal state of Syria."

## U.S. attitude towards PLO remains hostile — Mubarak

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak returned from Washington Wednesday after apparently failing to persuade the United States to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as part of its Middle East peace efforts.

"I did not feel any change in the U.S. attitude towards the PLO," he told reporters at Cairo airport. The United States refuses to deal with the PLO unless it recognises Israel.

Mr. Mubarak said: "I just put it to them that, whether they like it or not, it is our point of view that we cannot ignore these people (the PLO). We have to have their participation in one way or another if we are insisting and really looking forward for a comprehensive settlement."

The Egyptian leader, who met President Reagan with His Majesty King Hussein at the White House Tuesday, said moderate

Arab states would continue to try to unblock the Middle East peace process.

The next step was to get King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat working well together, he said.

Asked how moderate Arabs and Egypt could advance the peace process, Mr. Mubarak said: "I think if we can work on a good co-ordination between Hussein and Arafat, this will help in starting the negotiations."

Mr. Mubarak asked if President Reagan's September 1982 Middle East peace plan remained a basis for possible Arab-Israeli negotiations or whether it should be modified, said reporters should ask U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

But he said there had been agreement in Washington to "push the peace process forward, the sooner the better. We spoke about co-ordination with the Pal-

estinians."

Mr. Reagan's peace plan calls for Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Mr. Mubarak repeatedly said in the past that despite some Egyptian reservations, the Reagan plan was the only viable one because it has the U.S. weight behind it.

Mr. Arafat plans to visit Jordan later this month for talks with the King on joint moves in peace efforts.

A first round of talks last April foundered and were abandoned because of failure to reach agreement.

Mr. Mubarak's three-day Washington visit, his fourth since taking office in October 1981, capped a two-week tour that took him to the African nations of Zaire, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Sudan and Morocco as well as France.







## ICICO wins contract for Mu'ta U. annexes

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International Contracting and Investments Company (ICICO) has won a contract to build annexes to the Mu'ta University at the cost of JD 2.215 million.

Under the agreement signed at the university's liaison office Wednesday, ICICO will build lecture halls and student living quarters on an area of 20,500 square metres within 20 months.

The university, located near Mazar south of Karak, is expected to open its doors for students in the coming academic year.

The university's vice-president, Ali Muhafzah, and the chairman

of the company's management committee Farhi Obeid signed the agreement.

Also Wednesday, Dr. Muhafzah said that the university will accept 1,400 students for the start of the academic year 1984-85 by which time all the buildings will be completed.

The university will firstly offer students courses in mathematics, computer science, physics, chemistry, electrical and mechanical engineering, English and Arabic, law, public administration, and accountancy in addition to police and military sciences, Dr. Muhafzah said.

## RSS, firm to co-operate in solar heater production

AMMAN (J.T.) — A local firm, the Shams Company for Energy Systems, will produce solar heaters in line with specifications set by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), in accordance with an agreement signed between the two sides here Wednesday.

Under the agreement, the RSS will supply the company with the designs and expertise. It will offer training to its technicians at the RSS's workshops and in the com-

pany's factory for seven years to help in the production process.

Also according to the agreement the company will begin manufacturing the heaters in accordance with the given specifications within three months.

The agreement was signed for the RSS by its President, Fakhraddin Al Daghestani, and for the company by its General Manager, Mohammad Al Huneidi.

## Hassan meets U.S. congressman

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received in his office Tuesday U.S. Congressman Wyche Fowler and his accompanying delegation now visiting Jordan as part of a Middle East tour.

Prince Hassan explained the general situation in the Middle East, the latest developments in the occupied Arab territories in the light of the Israeli expansionist and settlement policies.

These, he pointed out, aim at maintaining the occupied Arab territories and evacuating their indigenous inhabitants.

The meeting was attended by the American Charge d'Affaires in Amman.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan holds a meeting in his office with U.S. Congressman Wyche Fowler (Petra photo)

## New law offers better incentives

By Ibrahim Noori

AMMAN — Jordan has increased investment opportunities and incentives in an attempt to attract more local, Arab and foreign capital to develop its manufacturing and export base.

A new law which came into effect last week also introduced incentives aimed at spreading

new projects throughout the country and avoiding concentration in a few areas.

Tax holidays have been extended to 12 years from nine and profit and capital transfer privileges retained, while project-related research and training schemes have been exempted from income and social services tax for the first time.

The range of industries covered by the incentives has also been broadened to include mining, agriculture, hospitals and technical training projects, as well as the industrial, tourism and sea transport sectors covered by 1972 legislation.

Jordan has few resources of its own but has vigorously pursued a policy of encouraging investments, especially in manufacturing and export-oriented sectors.

There are at present more than 200 Arab, Asian and Western firms here with Jordanians as majority shareholders. In some industries, including hotels, 100 per cent foreign ownership is allowed.

Official figures show there were 454 concerns representing a total investment of JD 325 million at the end of 1983, compared with only 42 worth JD 5.2 million in 1975.

Western investment here has been somewhat deterred by the instability in the Middle East, and

the government is looking primarily to Jordanians and other Arabs for fresh investment.

Remittances from an estimated 300,000 Jordanians working abroad, mainly in the Gulf oil states, and Arab aid account for much of Jordan's annual foreign exchange earnings of about \$4 billion.

The remittances, which constitute about 40 per cent of the foreign exchange revenue, have continued to flow. But annual Arab aid of \$1.2 billion promised at a summit in 1978 has, because of falling oil revenues and political factors, dwindled to \$600 million.

Officials say the investment zoning system will be important in spreading economic projects to all parts of Jordan, and may even help attract some industries away from the area of the capital.

Seventy-five per cent of the industries are in and around Amman.

An economic map now under preparation places Amman and its suburbs in zone A, other cities in zone B and the remainder of the country in zone C.

Under the new law, minimum fixed asset requirements for new projects in zone A are nearly three times those in zone C, which also enjoys better tax exemptions and other incentives.

Projects in zone C qualify for full profits and social service tax exemption for 12 years, compared with five years in zone A.

## By-election nominations open for five days

## Hustings begin today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nominations for the eight vacant seats from the East Bank in the Lower House of Parliament will open Thursday and last for five days, including Friday according to a report in Al Ra'i daily newspaper.



Saleman Arar

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar said in a statement here Wednesday that the government will remain totally impartial and will not interfere to support any of the candidates running in the coming by-elections.

He said that voting and the counting of votes will be conducted with complete integrity and honesty.

In his statement, the minister called on all candidates to refrain from making slanderous statements that will harm the other candidates or form arousing ill-feelings among the electorate.

"The candidates should work towards the common goal and towards serving the public and the national interests," the statement said.

The statement also urged voters to take part in the election in an atmosphere of discipline and calm and to refrain from causing violence or confusion.

Thus we should show the world that true image of Jordanians who are capable of exercising their constitutional rights with freedom and responsibility, he said.

Interior Ministry Under-Secretary Ahmad Al Aqaleh said administrative governors will start accepting applications within this fixed period.

Mr. Aqaleh pointed out that the Interior Ministry has taken all necessary arrangements in this regard, in preparation for the by-elections which will take place in Jordan on March 12.

Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili said that nomination forms can be obtained from the Amman Governorate free of charge. A candidate has to enclose a copy of his birth certificate, a certificate from the authorities to the effect that he has no criminal record and a receipt from the Ministry of Finance saying that he has paid the prescribed nomination fee of JD 75, Mr. Mousili added.

Mr. Mousili said that the governorate is currently studying the numbers of ballot boxes and polling stations which should be used and that it intends to allocate 350 centres in Amman, Zarqa, Jerash

and Madaba.

Election law provides that a candidate should have been a Jordanian citizen for a period of at least five years, registered on the voters lists, and be at least 30 years of age as of January 1 of the year in which the elections are taking place. The prospective candidate should not have been convicted of any crime and should be nominated in one constituency only.

The law also provides that any one wishing to nominate himself for elections should submit two copies of a written statement to the district governor, signed by himself and supported by the necessary documents.

## Arab chambers to hold talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Economic issues of concern to Arab countries and co-ordination among Arab chambers of commerce and industry will be among the topics for discussion at a pan-Arab meeting due to be held in Aden, South Yemen on Feb. 25.

A Jordanian delegation comprising representatives of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) and the Amman Chamber of Industry (ACI) will attend the meeting.

The delegation will be led by FJCC President Hamdi Al Tabbaa who said that the participants will discuss the agenda which will be discussed at the FACICA general meeting to be held in Amman in April.

## Joint venture to prepare Sahab second stage plans

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint venture of Jordanian and Greek engineering companies signed an agreement with the Jordanian Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) Wednesday to prepare designs and plans for the second phase of the Sahab Industrial Estate (SIE) south of here.

Under the agreement the companies will submit plans for the project to be carried out on a 1,000 dunum piece of land which will be supplied with all public services.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani who is JIEC's board chairman and rep-

resentatives of the joint venture.

Also Wednesday it was announced that a total of 35 local industrial concerns have already rented premises at the SIE site. These industries will manufacture food, pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, plastics, furniture and aluminium products.

Dr. Anani, accompanied by the ministers of communications, finance, municipal and rural affairs and the environment will make an inspection of the SIE Thursday, visit the factories which have already commenced operations.

The visit coincides with the completion of the first phase of the SIE, built on an 800-dunum area.

## 'Obeidat to review medical law

By Lami K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A controversial clause to the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) law, which stipulates that physicians must renew their work licences every five years, might soon be changed to allow an annual automatic renewal.

The daily Arabic Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday reported that Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat has agreed to refer a draft law amending the law to the Lower House of the Parliament in the near future.

The prime minister's decision came after a meeting with members of the JMA council last Thursday, in which they protested about the clause and submitted an alternative draft amendment.

The clause contained in article 10 empowers the minister of health to approve the granting of a work licence to any physician, a month after the minister is informed about the physician's acceptance by the JMA.

The controversial part of the amendment, however, is that the licence must be renewed every five years after approval by the

minister.

The JMA council's alternative amendment states that the physician's work licence, once approved by the minister of health, will be renewed automatically each year unless the JMA decides otherwise.

Earlier last Tuesday JMA president, Dr. Hassan Khreis, held a press conference in which he appealed to the cabinet to reassess the wisdom of the offending clause.

Dr. Khreis called for the restoration of the original part of the law which did not contain the clause which was incorporated into the law relatively recently.

He said that judging from the JMA's experience, the original article achieved the purpose of monitoring the physicians' medical practice and of rescinding the licences of those convicted of real practice.

Dr. Khreis described the new clause as a "collective punishment" against physicians that has no parallel in any law regulating medical practice anywhere in the world.

"This amendment is contrary to the Jordanian constitution," he said, "a decision to end the profession of a physician is actually

condemning him and his family to starvation."

He explained that such an important decision like a refusal to renew a physician's work licence, should pass through specialised channels supervised by those qualified to pass a fair judgment.

According to Dr. Khreis, the JMA dislikes the procedure by which it was passed as well as the content.

He said that last August the National Consultative Council (NCC) rejected a government draft amendment empowering the minister of health to decide whether to renew a physician's work licence every five years and endorsed the original article as it was.

The JMA was taken by surprise when the cabinet issued its official approval of the JMA law amended to include the clause and against the wishes of the NCC.

The JMA has now appealed to the new cabinet to change the law as it stands.

In Dr. Khreis view, there are no justifications for the government amendment which, he said, was the idea of the former minister of health, Zuhair Malhas.

## IDB fund to help out lame ducks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) board of directors has decided to establish a special fund to give financial assistance to industrial projects and to offer private businesses technical advice.

An IDB spokesman said that the fund will pay for the services of specialised foreign experts who will conduct studies on national industrial schemes facing difficulties and will also supply specialised management for such schemes.

Industrial projects facing difficulties will be offered long-term loans (from seven to 17 years) at a two per cent annual interest rate.

He said industrial businesses whose assets are estimated at over JD 300,000 and are IDB clients or part of whose capital is owned by IDB will benefit most from such loans.

Since its establishment, IDB has offered loans and acquired shares in the capital of numerous Jordanian industries, especially those which were established within the national development plans.

Meanwhile, IDB Director-General Ziyad Innab has confirmed that the decision taken to reduce interest on loans granted by the bank came in accordance with discussions held at the industry seminar presided over by former Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

It also complied with the government's general policy for industrial financing especially in the present circumstances and the desire to respond to the Jordanian industrialists' long-standing requests, Mr. Innab said.

He also said, in an interview with Al Buntak magazine issued by the Association of Banks in Jordan, that most of the reductions fall between 1 per cent and 2.75 per cent.

The first reduction was made on May 15, 1983, the second on Sept. 4, 1983. The minimum reduction was 1/2 per cent on loans to regions falling within the minimum interest pricing. The maximum reduction was two per cent for financing the importation of raw materials for a 36-month period.

The level of interest prevailing at the time on the IDB loans were taken into consideration, therefore, the maximum reduction has gone to the highest interest prices, he said.

In reply to a query on the cost of this reduction to the bank, Mr. Innab said that if this cost was translated into numbers, the value of interest and commission lost by the IDB annually would amount to JD 100,000.

In turn, the benefit derived as a result of the reduction in interest on the bank's loans from the Central Bank amounted to approximately JD 14,000, making a net loss of around JD 86,000.

He also said, in reply to a question regarding the heavy burden on the bank's profitability and the consequent loss resulting from this reduction during 1984 which would make up for the probable reduction in profits sustained so far.

By Anne Counsel  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "In Jordan today, education is available at every level from kindergarten to university. School facilities are provided not only for children and full-time students, but also on a part-time basis for adults and youngsters at work. All this has been achieved in less than 30 years, indeed the major part in only half that time," according to Dr. Izzat Jaradat, director of education at the Ministry of Education.



Primary school children pictured studying at a public school in Jordan (J.T. file photo)

Dr. Jaradat, who has prepared documentaries and booklets on education in Jordan, is currently writing a book on the subject including the development, administration and philosophy of education in the country.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Jaradat explained that, because of population growth, nearly half of Jordan's population is under 17 years of age and one third of the population are of school age. This puts an immense financial and administrative strain on the Ministry of Education to provide them with schooling in the compulsory elementary and pre-paratory cycles from grades one to nine (ages six to 15). He said that, although the ministry had succeeded in providing education for all, there were still many problems in the educational system.

Outlining the current problems, Dr. Jaradat said that kindergarten education is not provided for all children in Jordan and that here it has been left to the private sector. The Ministry of Education has only a supervisory role in approving the curricula and training

teachers for pre-school education as the ministry does not have the resources to finance such schemes.

## Absenteeism

In the compulsory cycle, one of the major problems is to achieve 100 per cent attendance at the age of six. At present 96 per cent of children join schools at this age but some children leave school between grades one and nine because of cultural, social and economic reasons, according to a recent study by the ministry, said Dr. Jaradat.

istry is planning to introduce standardised tests on a national level within the next two years at the end of the third, sixth and ninth grades. The tests would help to identify the needs of the children and to introduce remedial programmes if necessary to help the children achieve a minimum standard without repeating the classes.

## Streaming

The secondary cycle in Jordan is a three year voluntary programme for students who have completed the compulsory cycle in which there are scientific, literary or vocational streams. Dr. Jaradat said that relating secondary education to the needs of the country as well as social and individual requirements is an important issue.

At present there is both vocational and academic education at the secondary level with the ministry aiming to attract 30 per cent of the students to the vocational stream. But there is no effective means of classifying or streaming, nor the facilities to accommodate this percentage of vocational students due to the high costs of training teachers and obtaining equipment for vocational schools, said Dr. Jaradat.

Also, there are certain areas where the ministry cannot impose its policy of a fixed percentage of vocational students due to demographic reasons such as the limited number of people in rural areas where opportunities for vocational work may not exist.

Dr. Jaradat said that it is important to relate the vocational training in these areas to the needs of the local communities and the regional area. He quoted as an example, the increase in the number of agricultural schools in the Ghor region and the provision of more training in industry in the southern areas where there are cement, fertiliser and potash factories capable of providing employment.

## Women

Regarding the education and training of women in Jordan, Dr. Jaradat said that the major subjects in the vocational stream for girls are commercial training and nursing. Although it is socially acceptable for women to work, the training they receive may not be adequate to ensure them a job.

A girl who has studied commerce up to the general secondary



Dr. Izzat Jaradat

level for instance, is not qualified to work for a company and needs upgrading in secretarial skills, he said. Nursing as a career for women has not been popular for social and traditional reasons but this attitude is changing slowly, said Dr. Jaradat. Last year, he pointed out, the ministry established three nursing classes in rural areas in order to improve the standards of nursing and provide an indigenous, trained workforce for this vocation.

## Generalist emphasis

Classification into the literary and scientific streams is being reviewed by the ministry, said Dr. Jaradat, with the aim of replacing the two streams with a more general and appropriate system. This will provide an academic programme including classes in Islamic studies, the Arabic language, national history, science and mathematics for all students at the secondary level, in addition to one topic on vocational education.

Dr. Jaradat said that such changes will take a long time but that the ministry hopes to finalise the programme within one or two years.

## Tawjihi

One of the major problems in the secondary education system is the General Secondary Examination (Tawjihi) which needs updating and standardising, said Dr. Jaradat. At present, he said, it does not fully measure the students' knowledge and skills.

The Department of Tests and Measurements is currently working on a more appropriate system, he continued. In addition, the secondary educational cycle does

not prepare the student to go on to higher education and the ministry hopes that a general curriculum of humanities, social sciences, science and mathematics for all secondary school students will reduce the gap between the schools and institutions of higher education.

A general problem facing the ministry is a lack of suitable school buildings and Dr. Jaradat said that one way of overcoming this problem might be through using good, purpose-built schools in a "long-day" system, whereby the facilities can be fully used without applying a two-shift system. Dr. Jaradat explained that the school day might commence at 7 a.m. with some classes arriving at this time. Another group at 8 a.m. and a third at 9 a.m. with the students leaving at 1.2 and 3 p.m. respectively. This way the school would be operational from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with all students attending classes for six hours a day, thereby maximising the available facilities.

## Teaching profession

Dr. Jaradat said: "If the quality of education is to be improved in Jordan, it is essential that education is regarded as a profession. We need to come to a point where both society and the state recognise the status of teachers as professionals on a level of doctors or engineers. Teachers need this recognition in order to have social and economic benefits. Otherwise, we cannot expect them to take on more responsibility or forego other jobs to supplement their income."

Dr. Jaradat feels that education should relate more to the community by making individuals feel that they are involved and thus can offer something to the system. He illustrated his point by saying "if you visit a wealthy area of Amman with large, well furnished villas and then look at a school in this area, you would be saddened to see the badly furnished and poor state of the school. People do not feel a responsibility towards schools nor do they take sufficient pride in their schools. Personally, I feel that both individuals and communities could take more responsibility and a more active role in maintaining or improving schools, rather than leaving everything up to the go.

## Leaders pledge to revive peace efforts

(Continued from page 1)

this has been a visit I shall always remember. I'll treasure the memories of this visit and the wonderful opportunity it has given me to meet with you both. Thank you very, very much indeed for your many courtesies and kindnesses and the warmth of your welcome."

## Reagan's statement

Following is President Reagan's statement Tuesday:

"I have been honoured to welcome and confer with King Hussein and President Mubarak. Their visit highlights the friendship between the United States and the two important countries they lead.

"Our countries share common interest in developing practical

solutions to the problems of the Middle East. The goodwill and trust between us promise a solid foundation for overcoming the formidable obstacles to peace and progress in the region.

"Our discussions today have reaffirmed that Egyptian and Jordanian leaders in efforts to bring peace and security to the Middle East.

"King Hussein and President Mubarak have demonstrated foresight, realism and resolve which are essential if the peace process is to succeed.

"We discussed in detail opportunities for progress in the Middle East. Recent events in the area make it even more urgent to keep the peace process moving. The tragic events in Lebanon show that the occupation of territory by outside forces does not lead to peace, but rather to continued

conflict and turmoil.

"I wish today, therefore, to reaffirm my commitment and that of our government to the principles set forth in September of 1982, and in particular to the principle that the Arab-Israeli conflict must be resolved through negotiations involving an exchange of territory for peace. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty proves what can be accomplished when states have the will to take risks for peace. I'm confident that further steps toward peace in the Middle East are possible.

"For our part, the United States is ready to do all it can to keep the process moving forward. King Hussein, President Mubarak are men I greatly admire, and I'm grateful to them for having come here to speak as friends and to reaffirm our common purposes in the enduring struggle for peace."



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## Breaking with the accord

THE May 17 troop withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon is, for better or worse, occupying the centre stage of all current discussions on the Middle East. Syria wants it scrapped as a pre-condition to any meaningful talks on solving the crisis of Lebanon. Israel threatens to stay indefinitely south of the Awali line if President Gemayel abrogates the agreement. The U.S., much as it would like to preserve the Reagan administration's only tangible achievement in the Middle East, is torn between the possible in practice and the practical in politics; so is Lebanon.

If only by virtue of knowing exactly what he wants, President Assad of Syria seems to have the upper hand in dealing with all of this. He can play with other cards of course, but let us just assume that nothing except the abrogation of the May 17 accord could change his mind on withdrawing his troops from Lebanon. Israel, for its part, is in a big mess. The Israelis know it, so do the Americans, the Syrians and the rest of us. Washington had once counted on the Shamir government to help face Syria down. Shamir, hardly coping with his predecessor's legacy, had thought the Americans, with their Sixth Fleet and influence in the Arab World, could deliver the Syrians for him. Nothing happened there, and the sum is the imbrigo of today.

With Israel issuing threats that could not possibly make the situation worse for the Beirut government than it is now, and with the all too apparent confusion in Washington over what should be done, it is not unlikely that President Gemayel would soon take a decision to cancel the agreement with Israel. In fact, there are strong indications that the Lebanese president has already decided to take that step and he is about set to announce it within a few days.

If such a development is in the offing, the U.S. would naturally be concerned that its impact on the Middle East peace process generally would be negative, since Syria's radical hand in the region would be strengthened. But again this is only one probability — given the current dangerous deadlock. The other scenario, which also has to be considered carefully, is that once the Syrian demand to break with the accord is met, Damascus might be convinced to sit down and negotiate the problems of Lebanon and Palestine more seriously.

In any case, politicians — whether Syrian, American or Israeli — have to play the art of the possible if they want success. The U.S. and Israel have tried to solve the crisis of Lebanon through the May 17 accord and without Syria, but a solution has not been possible. So, if the Lebanese president decides now to try a different approach to save his country, then at least the Americans should agree with him.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Scratching the surface

THE MIDDLE East question remains unresolved because all the efforts aimed at settling it have moved in a vicious circle. The United Nations and the Geneva conference, as well as the United States' attempts, could not find an acceptable solution because they dealt with side issues and did not delve into the crux of the problem which is the Palestinian problem. Dealing with the outer surface of the problem can never solve it, and this is what King Hussein reiterated in his talks with President Reagan, and this is what we hope the American administration will finally realise.

In his talks with the American leader, King Hussein made it clear that the Lebanese question is but an offshoot of the original problem. The United States has tried to handle the Lebanese question as a separate issue and has failed in finding a solution to it and to the Palestinian problem — the root cause of the Lebanese issue. The U.S. had earlier tried to solve the Middle East question by engineering the Camp David agreement and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and has failed in its attempts because it was only trying to solve part of the issue or its outer surface. The U.S. administration ought by now to have learnt that the Zionist state is not interested in peace and is striving to impose its domination and hegemony on the whole region. It ought to understand the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their rights and homeland.

#### Al Dustour: Violence restarts anew

WE HAD hoped that the relative calm and temporary halt to the fighting in Lebanon would open the way for a political solution and a chance for the protagonists to start talking peace. But we were indeed disappointed to see a sudden escalation in the fighting in Beirut and the surrounding hills which could undermine all opportunities for peace. We had hoped that the various warring factions would come together at the negotiating table and offer some compromise to try to reach a settlement that can safeguard the interests of all parties. The opposition has dropped its demand for the president of Lebanon to resign, an encouraging sign which should have been seized by the Lebanese government in view of the seriousness of the situation.

But unfortunately we have witnessed the circle of violence restart anew and in full force — causing much frustration to those who still have faith in the Lebanese leaders. We still hope that the Lebanese government will reach a compromise with the opposition and find a way to end the fighting which can never solve any of the issues. Unless a solution is found soon, the Lebanese people themselves but to all Arabs who will now stand by and watch further massacres.

#### Sawt Al Sha'ab: U.S. cards at stake

NOT ONLY does the meeting of King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak with the American president in Washington from an advanced stage in Arab efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, it also forms the last chance for the American administration to quit their cycle of defeat in the region because of their narrow erroneous view of the political and historical reality there. This meeting has a special importance when considering the parties attending it and the historical phase during which it is held. King Hussein and President Mubarak are facing the American president with a unified and integrated Arab viewpoint. This places the American administration before a realistic, moderate view propelling them to form a new balanced stance which could be made concrete by the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region, thus repelling the threats of polarisation. All this has to be achieved before the whole region is finally swept towards more extremism which is being encouraged by the aggressive policy being followed by Israel with the support and alliance of the American administration.

The meeting was held at a time of crisis and defeat for American policy in Lebanon that obviously resulted in loss of confidence in the American role and its credibility. We trust that presenting the cause of Middle East peace to the American administration through King Hussein and President Mubarak will confirm that the Palestinian case will continue to be the key for peace in the region. Whatever the results, the success or failure of any Middle East peace effort depends on the United States, and if Washington loses its moderate role in the Middle East today, it will ultimately lose all its cards in the region.

## 'U.S. should re-assess its Mideast policy'

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

THE "redeployment" of American Marines from Beirut to offshore ships should be the beginning of a more basic re-assessment of recent American policy towards Lebanon. Moreover, it should generate wider American-West-European consultations on what should be our next steps in the Middle East. The key point to bear in mind is that the Lebanese crisis is linked to the larger Israel-Arab conflict, and that both the United States and Europe have a vital stake in how these matters are handled.

Any re-assessment has to begin with an acknowledgement of some rather fundamental errors by America and Israel. Lebanon, the internal stability of which has been gradually declining over recent years, was finally ripped apart by the Israeli invasion of 1982. That invasion was on the false premise that Israel could impose its will on the Lebanese government and transform it into a satellite, and that the United States would support such an initiative with benign interest.

Initially, Israel's hopes were well on the way to being fulfilled. Israel's army stormed into Beirut, while influential voices in America, such as Henry Kissinger and Joseph Kraft, were endorsing the Israeli attack as providing a unique opportunity for American

diplomacy in the Middle East and as a major setback for the Soviet Union.

However, before too long, the United States came to realise that its approval of Israel's action would result in the isolation of America in the Middle East, to the detriment of vital Western interests. Even moderate Arabs would be turned against the United States and the overall geo-political beneficiary of such a misguided course of action would be the Soviet Union.

As a consequence, while not disowning the Israeli initiative, the United States prevailed on the Israelis to pull back while injecting itself politically and militarily into the Lebanese conundrum. (That too was welcomed by some Israeli leaders, for in the mean time it deflected America from dealing directly with the thorny questions of the West Bank and Gaza.)

However, American policy remained fundamentally ambivalent. Its limited military presence in Beirut was insufficient to drive the Syrians out (and American public opinion would not have countenanced a major war with Syria in any case). Yet Washington, at the same time, became committed to the goal of imposing on Lebanon a minority-based Gemayel government, which more and more Muslims saw as essentially a tool of American and Israeli policy.

To make matters worse, the United States was midwife to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of May 17, 1983, which seemed to equate the Israeli presence in Lebanon with the earlier Syrian intrusion into that unfortunate country. What that agreement ignored was that Syria had entered with the approval of the Arab League and in response to an invitation from the then Lebanese government. Thus historically and politically the Syrian and the Israeli presences in Lebanon were of an altogether different character, and the Syrians quite naturally balked at such simple equivalence. To Damascus, it seemed that America was essentially adopting the Israeli view of the complicated Lebanese problem.

In that setting it is no surprise that the result was a protracted stalemate. American force was insufficient to prevail, and yet Washington remained committed to the attainment of politically unrealistic objectives. The Israelis, in the mean time fatigued with their own engagement, retired to more secure lines, and were only too willing to leave the problem in America's hands. The result is the embarrassment of the past few days.

But it is more than an embarrassment. It reflects a crisis of America's Middle Eastern policy. Traditionally, that policy had been based on the correct assumption

that the United States must be the mediator in the region, and never the protagonist. America played the role of the mediator successfully in the Camp David process, and President Reagan seemed to be embarking on the same course with his important, and very constructive, speech of September 1, 1982. That guaranteed Israel's security and a homeland for the Palestinians on the West Bank in confederation with Jordan. Unfortunately, in the process of getting mired in the Lebanese civil war, the United States became more and more of a protagonist. American-Israeli policy in Lebanon acquired increasingly disturbing similarities to the Franco-British Suez adventure of 1956. But just as Nasser was not then simply a Soviet tool, so Assad now could not be credibly labelled as a Soviet agent.

Such strategic misconceptions in turn created openings for the Soviet Union, which American policy was ostensibly designed to foreclose. Particularly self-deluding in this context was the insistence of the administration on presenting Syria as a simple Soviet satellite, bent on controlling the region on the Soviet Union's behalf. In fact, the Syrians are the original Arab Nationalists in the region, and their ties with the Lebanese have a considerable degree of history to them. The notion that Syria should be altogether

excluded from Lebanon was thus historically as well as politically unreal. Indeed, the Syrian-Soviet relationship bears some analogies to the Israeli-American relationship. Both of the Middle Eastern states are client states, but each has the capacity and the will to pursue quite independent policies and interests.

What is now to be done? It seems to me that the point of departure has to be urgent consultations between the United States and Western Europe regarding our future course. A precipitous American disengagement would leave the Europeans no choice but similarly to disengage. Yet disengagement is not by itself a solution.

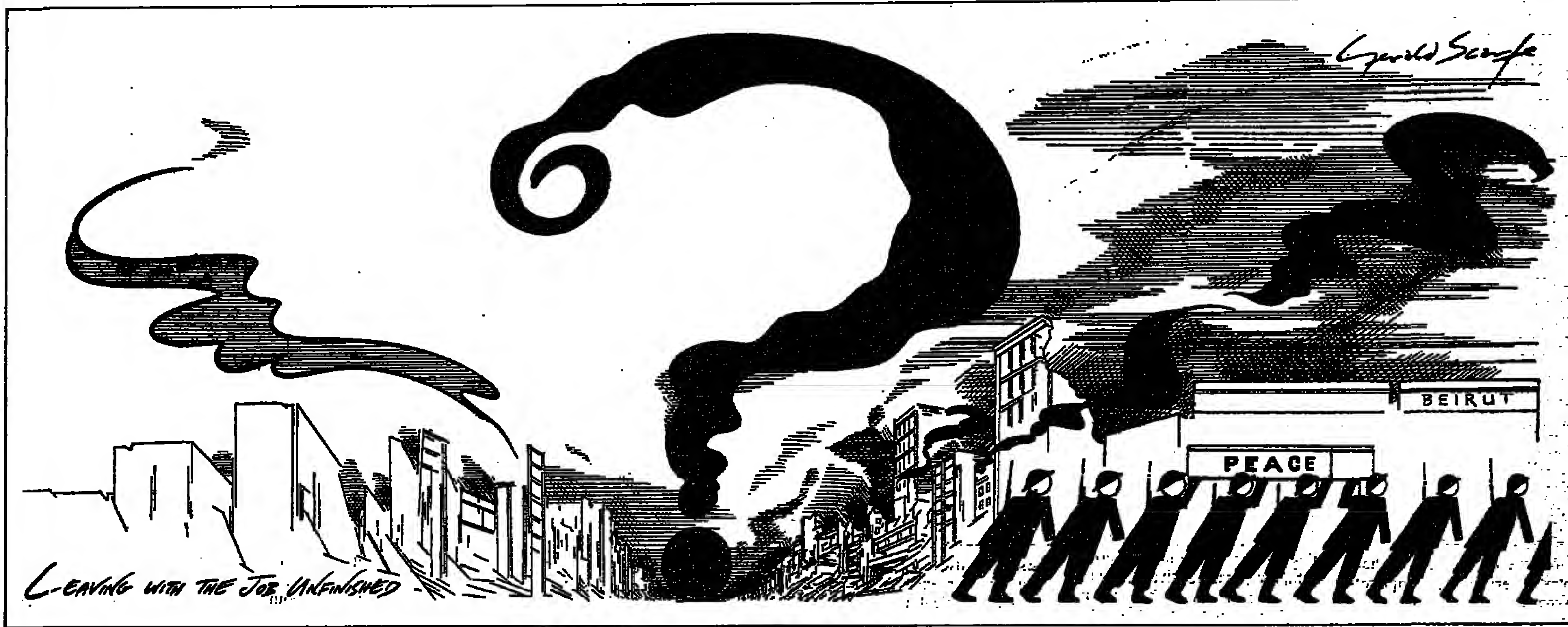
What is needed is a broader peace process, energetically pursued by America with the strongest possible political encouragement from our European allies. Continued tinkering with the Lebanese problem in isolation from the larger issues of the Israeli-Arab conflict is a prescription for renewed failure. I would favour an American initiative in calling for two parallel sets of talks, one with the Egyptians, Jordanians and Israelis regarding the West Bank and Gaza, and the other with the Syrians and Israelis regarding the problems of Lebanon and the Golan Heights, which are linked by the destabilising presence of

the Palestinians in Lebanon. Only the United States can broker such talks and they could be held in parallel. I have no illusion that such an initiative will be welcomed by all the parties or that all of them will initially be willing to take part.

Moreover, one should not foreclose the possibility of reason and good sense prevailing in the Middle East. The Egyptians and Israelis, with active American mediation, were able to resolve their differences. It is not excluded that the Syrians and the Israelis could do likewise, especially as the costs of permanent conflict are increasingly burdensome to both countries. The alternative is another round of fighting between Israel and Syria, which Syria will lose militarily and Israel will lose demographically (by acquiring yet more Arabs under its control). Neither of them will win politically.

An American-sponsored accommodation will obviously take more time than did the Camp David process regarding Israel and Egypt. Nonetheless, a start needs to be made and urgently so. Only if President Reagan makes it can one entertain even limited optimism regarding the future prospects of the Middle East.

Zbigniew Brzezinski was national security adviser to President Carter.



## Rash of unexpected strikes plagues S. Africa's industry

A wave of unexpected strikes by black workers has hit South Africa. Bernard Simon reports.

JOHANNESBURG — Nineteen eighty-four was expected to be a calm year on the labour front in South Africa. With the economy in deep recession, unemployment mounting and managers in no mood for concessions, it was widely assumed that the fast-growing band of black trade unions would not risk a major confrontation. Black workers were thought unlikely to put their jobs at stake by going on strike.

Yet the year has begun with a rash of strikes unmatched since the labour reforms in the late 1970s began to bring black workers into the mainstream of official bargaining procedures. Last month (January) at least 20,000 workers downed tools in plants ranging from BMW's motor assembly line to the Impala platinum refinery and several supermarket chains.

The biggest stoppage, which was also the first legal strike by blacks simultaneously in several plants around the country, involved 8,600 employees of AECI, South Africa's biggest chemicals producer in which ICI is a large shareholder. The incidents were by no means isolated. BMW closed its factory north of Pretoria last month when 1,500 workers went on strike a second time, and at least a third of the workforce at a vanadium mine owned by Union Carbide also walked off their jobs.

Mr. Reginald Hofmeyr, industrial relations director of Barlow Rand, the country's largest industrial group, now agrees that 1984 is going to be extremely lively from the industrial relations point of view. He adds: "It may get worse when the economy really picks up" — in other words, in 1985.

With hindsight, the present spate of stoppages is not so surprising. Although official figures point to a decline in strike action last year (from 394 in 1982 to 220 in the first 11 months of 1983), industrial relations men suspect that many have not been reported.

One AECI factory alone was hit by 20 stoppages in the first part of last year as new, competing unions in the chemical industry gradually began flexing their muscles. Paradoxically, the recession is a direct cause of much of the unrest. Black families are being squeezed by a combination of lower wage increases, retrenchments, the drought in rural areas and remorseless double digit inflation. Each breadwinner is having to support a growing number of dependants on a pay packet with shrinking buying power. According to a recent study by Mr. Charles Simkins, a respected labour economist at the University of Cape Town, blacks' living standards declined by 4.1 per cent in the year to May 1983.

Workers' hopes of an improvement in wages have been buoyed for the past year by widely-publicised forecasts of an imminent economic upturn and by extravagant trade union promises. Just before Ford's local subsidiary laid off 450 workers earlier this year, it enthused in its inhouse magazine that "the year ahead offers the opportunity for even more excitement and higher rewards."

Now that Christmas bonuses have been paid, workers' patience is wearing thin. Mrs. Chris Bonner, an organiser for the Chemical and Allied Workers Union, observes that "holding back has not produced any results." Strikes appear to feel that they have as much to gain as to lose.

The stoppages are of less concern to many employers, however, than the realisation that black trade unions are turning out to be more radical and less accommodating than they had hoped. Having allowed black unions to flourish since they were first legally recognised in 1978, many employers feel let down now that the unions are not playing the game.

Barlow Rand signed recognition agreements with 42 unions in the three years to last Sep-

tember. But its metal and engineering subsidiaries were hit by 10 strikes in the space of six weeks last year. The group's chairman, Mr. Mike Rosholt, complained in his last annual review that "the conflict between private enterprise and some of the union groupings is unfortunately very basic indeed."

Instead of sticking to wages and other narrow shopfloor issues, many unions believe they have a mandate to press for improvements over a much broader front.

Their impatience is summed up by Mr. David Sebabi, general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) which has made some of the most spectacular advances in recent years. Some employers, he says, "take everything from a legal point of view. That's meaningless to workers."

Employers' fears in the late 1970s that unions would become an important channel for blacks' political grievances are becoming a reality. Several unions spoke out last year against the government's plans for a new constitution. They are now actively lobbying against changes in the tax system which will put blacks on the same tax footing as whites.

Although that will mean the removal of one brick from the wall of apartheid, unions say that blacks were not consulted about the changes. They are seizing the opportunity to point out the injustice of taxation without representation.

The temperature has been further raised by the increasingly tough line taken by employers. Most of the recent major disputes have ended either with dismissals or threats of dismissals. In the AECI case, workers were threatened with dismissal, despite the fact that they had followed all the conciliation procedures laid down by law. The company says that it decided on that course of action to minimise both its own and the chemical union's losses. Nonetheless, it showed that when the chips are down, management still holds all the trump cards. — Financial Times news feature.

## White House report explains global human rights situation

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The human rights situation in Israel is one thing and in the Israeli occupied West Bank is another, according to Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

Mr. Abrams expressed his views on human rights world-wide in an interview with Ed Scherr of the U.S. Information Agency and at two separate briefings. They focused on the State Department's report for 1983 on human rights practices in 163 countries.

By law, the State Department must report to Congress annually on the "status of internationally recognised human rights" in countries that receive American assistance and in all other countries that are members of the United Nations.

Mr. Abrams noted in his briefings that in August, 1983, Iran's revolutionary prosecutor general issued an order that "effectively bans all Baha'i religious activity and provides the legal foundation on which virtually all members of the faith could be charged with crimes in Iran."

Mr. Abrams stressed that "this is more than simply religious persecution. It is an attempt by the Iranian regime to criminalise an entire faith — a situation without parallel anywhere in the world."

In Afghanistan, he pointed out, Soviet occupation forces have "continued and expanded the use of reprisal attacks" against the civilian population in militarily strategic regions and in areas of greatest resistance activity. "The loss of life and degree of brutality are enormous," he said.

In his interview with Mr. Scherr, Mr. Abrams said that the Reagan administration has made democracy central to United States human rights policy, and he added that the building blocks of a democratic society "are free institutions such as universities, trade unions, newspapers, bar associations, courts."

In that regard, he said that there never has been a controversy about Israel's human rights situation, but the West Bank is a different story — "there are significant human rights violations" there.

Mr. Abrams stated: "I don't think there's ever been any con-

trovery about the human rights situation in Israel, or our report on it. Israel is a parliamentary democracy which appears to generally recognise international standards. "This is not true on the West Bank, because the West Bank is not a democracy at all. The West Bank is run by a military occupier — Israel. And what we say about the West Bank is that there are significant human rights violations."

"We were worried by the amount of violence by inhabitants of the West Bank against each other, by Jewish settlers against Arabs, by Arabs against Jewish settlers. "You have a curious pattern of advances — three steps forward and one step back — that sort of thing, where, for example, when Israel took control of the West Bank there were no universities there. Now there are four universities. But there is continuing trouble over the governance of these universities and the activities of the pro-PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) people in and around them."

"Similarly, there is complete freedom of the press in Israel, but there is not complete freedom of the press on the West Bank. However, there may well be more freedom of the press on the West Bank than in a lot of the neighbouring Arab countries. The fact is that the West Bank newspapers can and do criticise the government of Israel constantly. So it is that kind of strange mix."

Mr. Abrams insisted that "every country has the capability of developing democracy." He said, "poverty is not an absolute bar. Look at India: the swanavov what it takes a great deal of time and effort on the part of the people of that country, all we're suggesting is that we have a useful, sensible, effective human rights policy, going to be helping those people in their efforts to build a democracy."

He said, there is a greater understanding in the United States of the importance of democracy, its promotion and the building of democratic institutions. "We've seen the United States contribute to progress in dozens of countries across this line," he pointed out. "It is a very important part of this process for the United States to maintain its influence over the world and be seen as a powerful, confident and successful country, and then use that influence to promote human rights."

## LETTERS

### Far end of the tunnel

To the Editor:

Nader Ghartas's professed sentiments in his letter to the editor: "Women should earn it" (Jordan Times, Feb. 14, 1984), concerning the rights and role of women in society must be wholeheartedly agreed with by all progressive people — male or female.

However, it is difficult to reconcile how such goals can be achieved with what he tells us of an agreement amongst men in one of Jordan's small towns to deny their women the right to vote by preventing them to leave their homes on a municipal election day!

It appears that the path of progress earned or unearned will be long and difficult.

Paul Coombes  
P.O. Box 2292  
Amman.



# A utopia for scientists on French Riviera

Paul Betts visits Sophia Antipolis, the futuristic technology centre on the Cote d'Azur.

The site is the French Riviera at its best — more than 2,000 hectares of Mediterranean pines on hills, with views on one side of the snow-capped Alps and on the other of the blue bay of Antibes. After 15 years of promotion and persuasion, Mr. Pierre Laffitte, the director of the Ecole des Mines de Paris, one of the most venerable of the French academic establishments, has made a Utopia come true.

On this remarkable site, not far from his home town of St. Paul de Vence, Mr. Laffitte has created what he calls a city of wisdom, science and learning. In the more mundane jargon of contemporary high technology, it is a "technopole."

Mr. Laffitte is not frightened of hyperbole or symbols. "I wanted to build on this site a city focused on the future; an intellectual centre for scientific thinking," he said in the main square of Sophia Antipolis, the name he gave to what has now become France's largest scientific park.

Sophia, his first wife's name, means wisdom in Greek and Antipolis is the Greek for Antibes. Around the little square, he placed Newton's apple tree ("It really came from Cambridge," he says) among other symbols of learning and scientific discovery.

"I had seen what they did at

Stanford in California and in Japan. I felt France needed also to have its technopoles where high technology, research and training, the academic world and the industrial world were all present on one site," he explains.

Mr. Laffitte also wanted his park to have a strong international and cultural character. "This is not only one of the most important scientific parks in Europe, it is the only one with an international vocation," he claims.

Since the idea was first launched in 1969, about 70 enterprises or research institutions have bought space at Sophia Antipolis and built research and other facilities. The complex is a sort of Mediterranean mini Brasilia, where modern, at times futuristic, architecture is blended with the local vegetation.

Air France has established its central booking computer at Sophia Antipolis and several multinational companies including Dow Chemical, Digital Equipment, Searle and Rohm & Haas have established themselves in the park. Last month, the French national institute for computer and automation research opened a centre on a site which had been considered several years earlier by Rank Xerox.

There are also two villages of 250 dwellings each, two hotels and

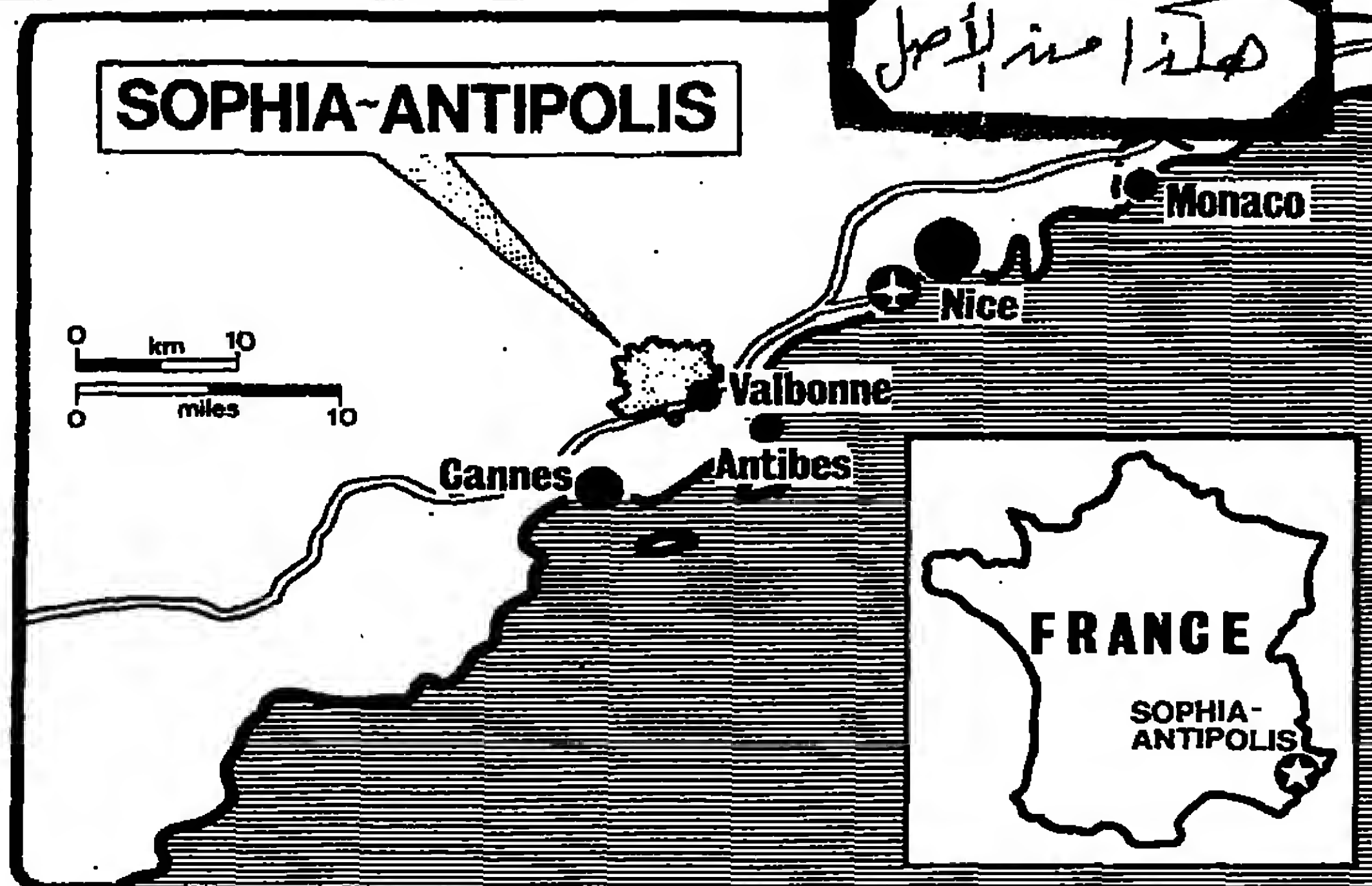
an international lycee. The park, says Mr. Jean Ossard, a close collaborator of Mr. Laffitte, now directly employs 3,000 people, which is planned to rise to 5,000 people by 1985.

"I believe that ultimately these types of parks will replace the old industries like the shipyards or the steelworks. They form part of the evolution of industrial policy as the heavy industries become increasingly dislocated. These parks will become the new industries of the future for countries like ours," argues Mr. Laffitte.

He estimates that there should be at least 20 such scientific parks in France; the French Industry Ministry is currently reviewing an internal study which envisages the possible creation of eight such complexes.

Apart from Sophia Antipolis, the other main French "technopole" is around the city of Grenoble, closely integrated with the industrial and academic tissue of the area. This is France's "mini Silicon Valley," with its own crop of small high-tech industries, especially concentrated in robotic and automation technologies.

In contrast, Sophia Antipolis, while connected with the local universities, training establishments and to some extent industries, is more independent. Yet Mr. Ossard sees it as a model that could be exported elsewhere. To build a technopole, he says, you need an international airport



(like Nice in this case); a university centre; high technology industries in the area; international cultural and social infrastructures (the Riviera, he adds, has plenty of them), and a good site. The Bordeaux area would be another good candidate, he suggests.

Sophia Antipolis is also unusual for a country like France in that it began as a private non-profit-making venture. "We started with no money and we got the whole thing going in fits and starts on bank loan after buying the first 40 hectares for FF1 million" (\$126,000) explains Mr. Ossard.

The concept provoked a good deal of scepticism, especially at the beginning. "The two oil shocks

in the 70s did not help," acknowledges Mr. Laffitte. But as the complex started developing and more and more big corporate names came in the central and local authorities began taking increasing interest in promoting and completing the project.

"We always knew Sophia Antipolis would eventually succeed as a real estate development. How could you fail with such a site?" says Mr. Ossard. If the scientific park had collapsed, the banks would have got their money back by cashing in on the value of the land.

But not all the problems have disappeared. The proposal by a Toyota subsidiary to establish a

research centre at Sophia Antipolis is being opposed by the Industry Ministry.

The ministry will allow the Toyota subsidiary to establish itself only on the basis of a joint venture with a French company. Industrial espionage appears to be at the root of the concern, although other administration officials see no objection to the Japanese investment.

For Mr. Laffitte, its presence would be a symbol of the international vocation of Sophia Antipolis, with Japanese, Americans and Europeans grouped together in the pine woods above Antibes. — Financial Times news feature.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Why rain travels fast

IF THE good weather is always welcome by people especially those on holiday, it makes others unhappy, and in particular those involved in agriculture.

This badly-needed and hard-to-come rain is the topic of conversation of the villagers.

Last Friday I had the chance to spend a day in a village in the north. After the customary *mansaf* my hosts started to talk about the weather. One said: "This cold and rainy front they talked about did not arrive. The weather is as nice as the nicest days of spring." Another said: "It is not his mistake, the cold front went elsewhere."

I understood that they were talking about the weatherman, who in their language is called "the one of the rain". Someone said "Mafrag had more rain than the other cities."

"Yes, answers another, this goes without saying." Everybody looked at him waiting for the explanation of this mystery. "It is quite simple," he said, "Mafrag has Irbid in front of it and it is flat. Rain comes because there are no obstacles on its way. On the other hand, Zarqa is handicapped because it is next to Amman, which is hilly. This is why it did not rain much in Zarqa."

Everybody nods their head but a beautiful conclusion had to follow: "We should not forget," added a wise man, "that in Amman there are so many tall buildings and these are new obstacles to the clouds."

### Greeks pay tourist back in the winter

By Artemis Pittas  
Associated Press

NAUPLION, Greece — In winter few tourists can be seen lounging at the waterfront cafes in this medieval resort town in southern Greece. Instead, they're hard at work picking oranges in the surrounding citrus groves.

Hundreds of unemployed back-packers from the United States, Europe and South America flock here every fall to provide cheap labour for farmers in this fertile region which grows over half of Greece's orange crop.

"All my money was stolen when I came to Europe as a tourist, so I'm living as best I can," psychology graduate Steve Powell, of the United States told the Associated Press.

Nauplians and foreign tourists reverse their roles in winter as the visitors go to work for local farmers.

The orange-pickers squat in empty houses in Nauplion and nearby villages, sleep in mountain caves or camp out in the open.

Nauplion residents are wary of the penniless foreigners who move in for winter and work without residence or labour permits.

"I won't let any of them stay here because there's no way of knowing whether they're drug addicts or alcoholics. Last year a group of them smashed all my windows and doors," said hotel-owner Eleni Salestou, whose husband is one of the region's major orange growers with 4,000 trees.

According to Nauplion police, up to 50 orange-pickers are arrested every season for brawling and breaking into cars and shops.

But the fruit farmers say the 600-odd foreigners are vital to the local economy. A police officer in Nauplion admitted authorities turn a blind eye to infringements of the permit rules.

"We can't judge what sort of people they are but if it wasn't for them our oranges would still be on the trees. Greeks demand twice as much money," Panayotis Mantavelis, who employs five orange-pickers a day for his 800 trees, said.

The orange-pickers, who gather in Nauplion's main square every morning waiting for the farmers to come and take as many workers as they need for the day, get paid up to 1,500 drachmas (\$150) for eight hours' work.

"The farmers pick people they know from before, so if you're new it's difficult to get work. I haven't eaten or worked for three days now," American Sarah Carper, 31, said in an interview.

According to agricultural ministry statistics, Nauplion and its surrounding villages produced 200,000 tons of sweet navel oranges this year, of which 57,000 tons were exported mainly to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

"It's hard work picking the oranges. You get nasty scratches from thorns on the trees and back-ache from bending over to collect the oranges on the ground," said Mark Evans, 34.

Orange grove owners say it's easier and cheaper to send their fruit to Eastern bloc countries.

"Every orange that goes to the EEC (European Economic Community) has to be specially stamped, and carefully wrapped and packaged," said Dimitrios Tsiros, president of the Assine Orange Growers' Co-operative, near Nauplion.

## West wants foreign intellectuals to go home

By Jasper Becker  
Associated Press

GENEVA (AP) — With 500,000 of the Third World's most highly qualified scientists, technologists and intellectuals living in the West, efforts to bring them back home are gaining speed.

The Geneva-based Intergovernmental Committee for Migration is now sponsoring the return of intellectuals to four African states after scoring some success with an earlier Latin American programme. Since 1974 the committee has helped 3,000 highly-skilled Latin Americans and their families return home.

The European Community is giving \$3 million to the African programme and hopes to fund another one by the ICM to help Central Americans in Europe return home.

The EC's money is expected to enable 200 to return to Zimbabwe, Sudan, Somalia and Kenya, and the ICM hopes other African, or Asian, countries will soon want to follow suit if they see

it is a success.

The United States too is following the ICM's lead and in October started a similar scheme to help African students return home. In 1977 there were estimated to be 23,000 African students in the United States, 12 per cent of the foreign student population, of which 12 per cent are expected to stay on after their studies.

Each of these schemes helps people return by such means as matching their talents to jobs at home, paying for air fares, health insurance, the cost of shipping belongings home and subsidising wages for two years to help cushion the economic hardship a returnee may face on his return.

The issue of "helping" or "sending" Third World nations home is highly sensitive given the current wave of xenophobia in Europe. For other reasons it is also a delicate question for Third World intellectuals, who feel some remorse about having deserted their countries.

It is rarely though simply the

lure of high living standards in the West that keeps the foreign student from returning — judging from the ICM's Latin American programme.

"Since we started the return of qualified Latin American personnel programme, it has been a barometer of political and economic freedom in Latin America," one of its administrators, Fernando Delgado, said.

The ICM predicts that 1,200 Latin Americans will return next year via its scheme: 177 to Peru, 134 to Argentina, 240 to Chile, 35 to Uruguay, 60 to Ecuador and 40 to Bolivia.

As the grip of military dictatorships loosens in Latin America, many exiles are now returning to Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay or Chile. While others in these countries are now taking their places in exile in the West.

While political intolerance or instability at home is often a major factor for staying away but Mr. Delgado says many, particularly students, simply cannot afford the airfare.

One Chilean exile in Swi-

zerland who is applying for ICM help commented: "All the Latin Americans we know here want to go home even if there are no jobs at home or living standards are lower. We know we will never feel at home here."

The applicant, who asked to keep her name out of print for fear of arousing her government's attention, said she and her husband, both leftist sympathisers, left Chile after General Pinochet's bloody coup against the elected government of the late President Salvador Allende 10 years ago. Her husband has now finished his engineering studies in Switzerland while she has continued to work as a social worker.

"After the hard years here when I supported my husband and our two children, we are doing well but we feel guilty. We want to go back and work for charity helping impoverished children in the shanty towns around Santiago which my parents run," she said adding, "even in Switzerland we have been organising food and other assistance for the poor in Chile."

Other Third World intellectuals have appeared their guilt by volunteering for a United Nations programme aimed at reversing the brain drain.

Tokten — short for the transfer

of know-how through ex-patriate nationals — was started in Turkey five years ago and funds the return of specialists to their home countries on short-term consultancies.

### Precise laser telemeter

VIENNA — University Assistant Professor Johannes Riegl who for some time, in the field of practical project research and realisation, has been operating a production plant for radar technology and electro-optics in the Waldviertel district of the Federal Province of Lower Austria, succeeded in developing a precision instrument for measuring a laser telemeter which, by an integrated digital display system, allows an instant reading of exact measurement values on a nonhaptic basis, that is, without object contact.

Looking like a hand telescope, the instrument can be used, for instance, for the measuring of shipping channels in a waterway, or for purposes of shipping com-

panies or port authorities. Considering that the landing approach of docking oil tankers requires a very careful handling of the large and, from the navigation point of view, highly sensitive vessel, it is of great advantage to be able, with the aid of the laser telemeter, currently to control and determine the tanker's accurate distance from the Wharf platform.

Also in other sectors, the laser telemeter instrument is of outstanding convenience as, for example, for the supervision in a simple and exact process of filling levels in storage silos, or for the control of material volumes on conveying belts in the metallurgical industry or in other branches, or for architectural measurements of inaccessible building parts.

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## Golden performance by British ice dancing pair

**SARAJEVO (R)** — Bad weather wrecked the Alpine skiing programme at the Winter Olympics again Wednesday — so both glamour downhill events could be run Thursday.

Only 10 competitors had tackled the Mount Jahorina run when the women's race was stopped following a Canadian protest over a hole in the course. Swiss favourite Michela Figini was fastest.

The event failed to restart because visibility worsened on the upper section of the run — the third time the race had been postponed.

International Ski Federation President Marc Hodler was considering whether to try again Thursday. Despite a gloomy weather forecast, and a clash with the Blue Riband men's race on Mount Bjelasica.

The men's downhill was originally scheduled for last Thursday but the Sarajevo 'white out' left the challengers idle.

The men managed to put in some practice at last Wednesday and American Bill Johnson was the quickest again. But Austrian hero Franz Klammer, who wants to become the first man to win the downhill title twice, faded to 17th.

An upset luge triumph for West German pair Hans Stangassinger and Franz Wembacher and an East German sweep of the women's 3,000 metres speed skating medals highlighted the action at the foot of the slopes.

Stangassinger and Wembacher ended 16 years of East German

Olympic supremacy with a superb second run.

World Champions Joerg Hoffmann and Jochen Pietzsch of East Germany had to settle for the bronze behind Soviet duo Yevgeny Belousov and Alexander Belyakov.

Andrea Schoene set an Olympic record of four minutes 24.79 seconds as she beat East German team mate and double gold medalist Karin Enke into second place in the fourth and final event of the women's speed skating programme. Gabe Schoenbrunn took the bronze.

Marja-Liisa Haemaelainen of Finland, title-winner over five and 10 km, was unable to add a third gold to her cross-country skiing tally in the 4x5 km relay.

Finland came third behind strong favourites Norway and Czechoslovakia.

The interruption and subsequent postponement of the women's downhill infuriated the Swiss because they had Figini in command. The Canadians were delighted because leading hope Gerry Sorensen had crashed.

Swiss coach Dieter Bartsch said: "There was no need to interrupt the race to prepare the piste. It's easy to prepare the piste. Unfortunately there are people on the jury who have not had much

experience."

Figini's time of 1:15.8 was the fastest by a comfortable margin.

World Champion Rosalynn Summers was on schedule for the women's figure skating title after the compulsory figures.

The American led Elena Vodorezova of the Soviet Union and arch rival Katarina Witt of East Germany, the European Champion.

### Magnificent victory

Two glistening gold medals told only half the story of the magnificent Olympic victory of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean Thursday night.

The medals related only that Torvill and Dean had won the title. They did not disclose that Britain's marvellous ice dancing couple had achieved it with the finest performance they could have ever hoped to give.

And they gave it at the end of what Dean called "the hardest competition I have ever been in."

Once again, Torvill and Dean surpassed themselves with a towering and inspired demonstration of their skating skills which earned more perfect scores of 6.0 than they have ever received before.

All nine judges awarded them 6.0 for the artistry of their tempestuous free dance to Ravel's hypnotic "Bolero" and three also gave them six for technical merit. The other scores were all 5.9.

The 12 marks of perfection were one more that the 11 they received on two other occasions, one at the European Championships in Budapest last month when one judge declined to give them 6.0 for artistry.

That same judge, West German Heinz Muellerbach, was on the panel again Tuesday night, and this time could not withhold his seal of complete approval.



Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain give a marvellous ice dancing performance to win Olympic gold.

## Lendl beats Wilander

**SYDNEY, Australia (AP)** — Ivan Lendl on Wednesday thrashed Sweden's Mats Wilander in straight sets in the opening singles match of the \$400,000 Akai Gold Challenge tennis competition at the Sydney entertainment centre.

Lendl, who lost to Wilander in the Australian Open in December, took just 66 minutes to win, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2.

Lendl arrived in Sydney early Wednesday from Florida and had only a limited amount of practice before the match.

"Mats and I seem to have established a pretty good pattern. He beats me on clay and I beat him on hard courts," the Czech star said.

Lendl opened in blazing fashion in the first set, breaking Wilander in the opening game. He then went on to break him again in the third and fifth games, wrapping up the set 6-0 in just 18 minutes.

Wilander won only eight points in his three serves in the set, and 10 points overall.

Wilander rallied only briefly, in the second, winning the opening game of the set and his first for the match. He broke Lendl in the second and then held in the third to take a 3-0 lead.

Lendl's serving was awesome, catching the Swede off guard.

Asked what his goals for 1984 were, Lendl outlined his desire to win his first grand slam.

"I would like to win the U.S. Open most of all. It's the biggest tournament for me, with all players, clay court, grass and hard court specialists taking part," he said.

"Plus I live in the area and have many friends there, it's always nicer to win when you feel at home," he said.

Lendl said he viewed the four-man round-robin as an ideal starting point to begin his fight against rival John McEnroe, who is favoured to win the tournament. Lendl has been beaten on five of the last six times he played McEnroe.

### Liverpool clinches berth in League Cup final

**LONDON (R)** — Liverpool stayed on course for a fourth successive English League Soccer Cup triumph when they beat third division Walsall 2-0. Tuesday night's second-leg semifinal to complete a 4-2 aggregate win.

But the first division leaders, who will meet either city rivals Everton or Aston Villa in the final at Wembley on March 25, had to fight all the way to subdue a Walsall side which showed no inferiority complex after their 2-2 draw in the first-leg at Anfield last week.

Irish international Ronnie Whelan, who has become something of a League Cup specialist by scoring the decisive goals in the last two finals against Tottenham and Manchester United, was the Liverpool hero yet again.

Liverpool were grimly holding on to a 1-0 — courtesy of Ian Rush's 31st goal of the season after 13 minutes — when Whelan stabbed the ball past Walsall goalkeeper Ron Green shortly after the interval to put the result beyond doubt.

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### Marksman leave for Cairo tournament

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Jordan's national shooting team left for Cairo Wednesday to take part in an international shooting tournament due to start there on Feb. 17. Teams from Iraq, Egypt, Kuwait and Jordan are taking part in the tournament. His Highness Prince Mohammad had attended the final training session held at the Royal Shooting Club.

### Army holds cross country races

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Short and long distance cross country races were held Wednesday by troops of the Fourth Royal Mechanized Division of the Jordanian Armed Forces. At the end of the race, the division commander distributed cups and awards to the winners.

The race was watched by a big number of army officers and troops. Also Wednesday a cross country race was held by the air force units. The race was for five, and 12 kilometre distances at the end of which the Air Force commander distributed medals and cups to the winners.

### New Zealand wins series

**AUCKLAND, New Zealand (R)** — New Zealand won a test cricket series against England for the first time when the third and final match ended in a draw at Eden Park Wednesday.

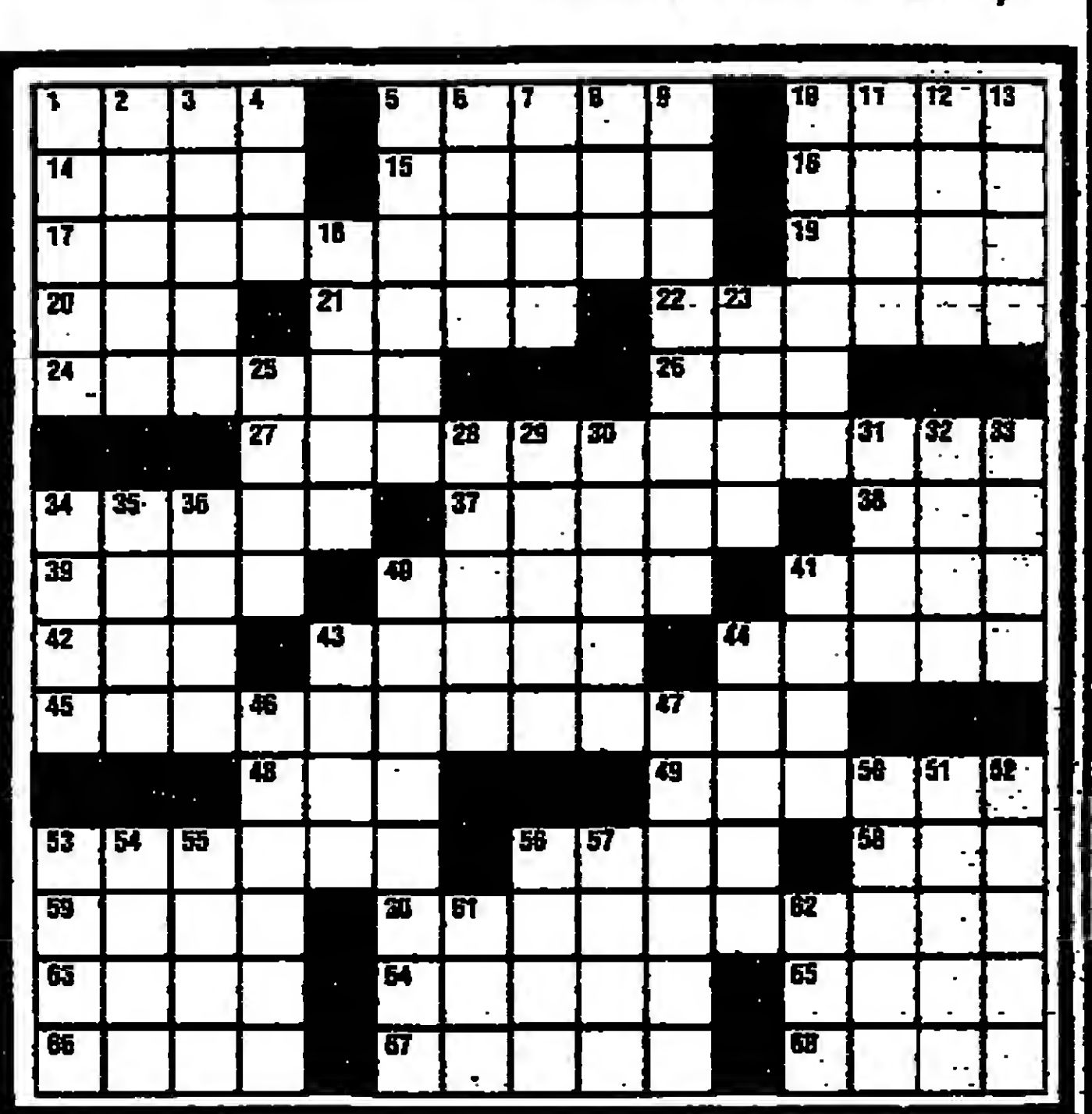
At the close New Zealand were 16 without loss in their second innings. A little earlier England had been bowled out for 439 in reply to the home team's first innings effort of 496 for nine declared.

After the first test was drawn, the New Zealanders scored their decisive victory in the second match of the series, twice dismissing England for less than 100 on their way to winning by an innings and 152 runs.

### THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin

ACROSS	27 Inside-job workmen	56 — boy!	25 Absent
1 Frog's milieu	34 Greek deity	58 Corrode	28 Gigantic
5 Fr. Impressionist	37 Everything: Ger.	59 Fabulist	29 Beg
10 Central or Hyde	38 By way of	60 John House-	30 — flowing with milk and...
14 — tea	39 Calhoun of film	61 Way in	31 In any case
15 Precise	40 Step	64 Varnish base	32 Uppose
16 Sort of code	41 Mental	65 Eur. river	33 City in Yemen
17 Empty threat	42 Claire or	66 Eur. river	34 Sojour
19 Stage presentation	43 US poet, Louise	67 Glacial pinnacle	35 Hebrides
20 High note	44 Artery	68 "Here Is Your War" author	36 Corner
21 Stable fare	45 First anniversary		37 Tugboat gear
22 Dialects	46 Auto		38 Fictional swamp dweller
23 Seasoned sausage	47 Portuguese island group		39 Baked tops
24 "The Black Cat" author	48 Tex. town		40 Certain WWII soldier



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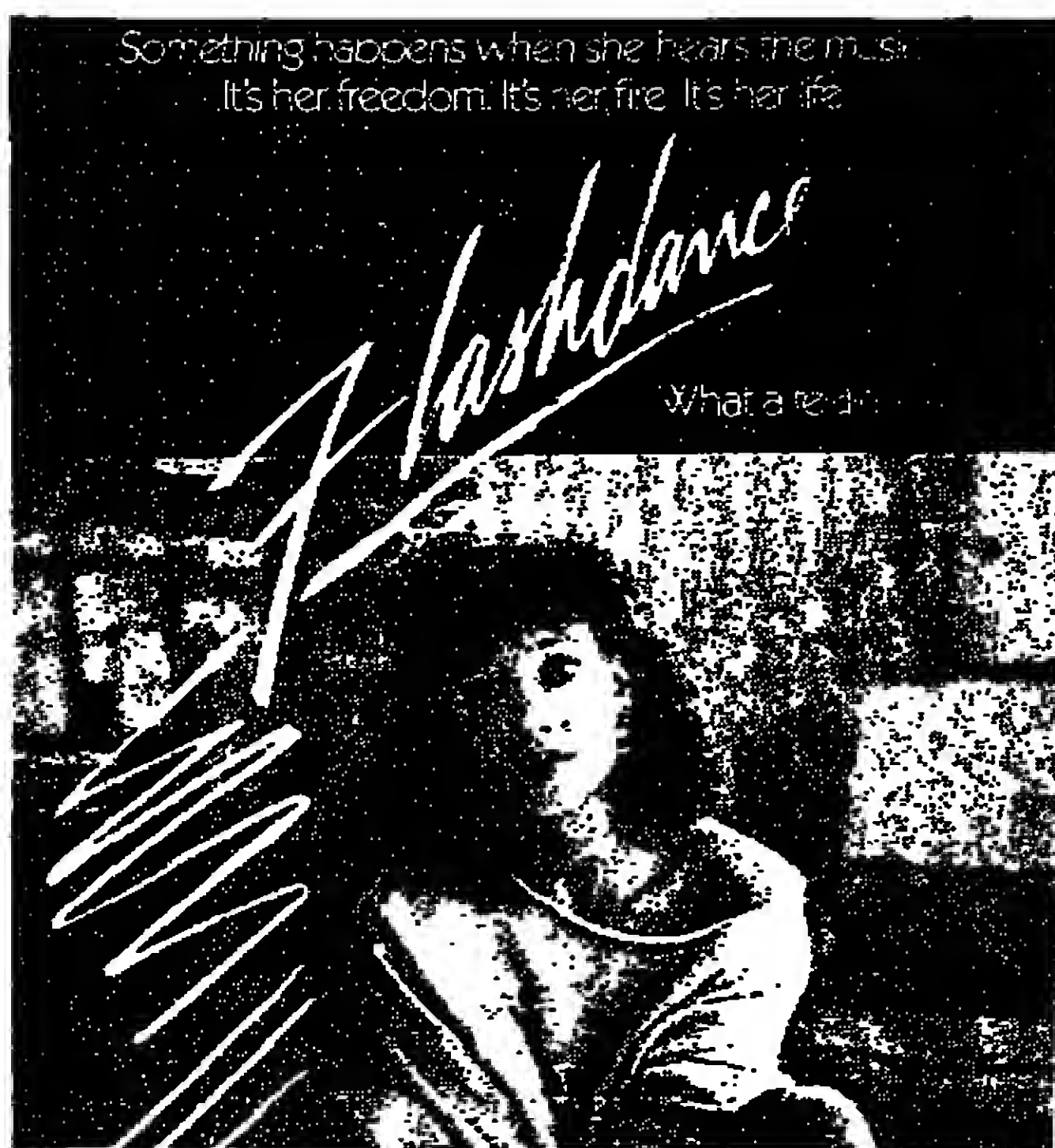
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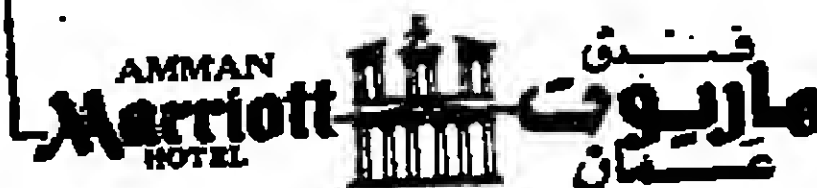
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# Chernenko makes good impression on leaders

MOSCOW (R) — Konstantin Chernenko, the new Soviet leader, made a cordial impression on most Western leaders he met during a flurry of contacts after Tuesday's funeral of President Yuri Andropov.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush said after a 30-minute meeting with the Kremlin chief that Mr. Chernenko agreed U.S.-Soviet relations should follow a "more constructive path."

Both Mr. Bush and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl described their meetings with Mr. Chernenko as taking place in an atmosphere free of polemics or mutual accusations.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she had also found Mr. Chernenko in favour of improved East-West relations but she added that much groundwork was needed before any summit between Mr. Chernenko and herself or President Reagan.

Mr. Reagan, in an interview published Tuesday in the United States, said he would not seek a meeting just to get to know Mr. Chernenko but would be keen to talk to him on substantial issues.

Mr. Bush told a Moscow press conference he had delivered a letter from Mr. Reagan expressing a resolve to "move forward in all areas of our relationship."

"After my conversation with General Secretary Chernenko, I will report to the president that he agrees about the need to place our relationship upon a more constructive path, in the interest of peace," the vice-president said.

The official Soviet News Agency TASS said Mr. Chernenko told Mr. Bush that mutual security, respect for each other's lawful interests and non-interference in internal affairs formed the basis of U.S.-Soviet relations.

"A display by the American side of practical readiness to adhere to these principles would make it possible to start the correction of relations between the two countries," TASS quoted Mr. Chernenko as saying.

The only comments on the personal impression made by the 72-year-old Soviet leader came from Mr. Kohl and French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who also spent half an hour with him.

The West German chancellor described Mr. Chernenko as "humorous and open." Mr. Mauroy said he came across as a man of strong will who believed in tradition and continuity.

Mr. Chernenko returned to the style of his patron, the late President Leonid Brezhnev, in at least one respect. He received the leaders of Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies together after the funeral.

Following Mr. Brezhnev's funeral, Mr. Andropov had dispensed with this meeting — normally dictated by the protocol which governs Soviet diplomacy — in favour of taking the rare opportunity to

meet many Western leaders. Protocol also governed the timetable of Chinese Deputy Premier Wan Li, the highest-ranking Chinese leader to visit Moscow in over 20 years.

His only scheduled meeting was for Wednesday with Deputy Prime Minister Geidar Aliyev, his counterpart in the Soviet hierarchy.

Other leaders used the occasion to consult one another in the few hours not taken up by the demands of the day's ceremonies.

Mr. Kohl and East German leader Erich Honecker met for the first time on the eve of the funeral and apparently found their conversation so useful that the chancellor spontaneously invited Mr. Honecker to dinner, according to well-placed sources.

Mr. Kohl also had a meeting with Mr. Bush, while Mr. Honecker had the fullest programme of any of the East European leaders.

He conferred with Fidel Castro of Cuba, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua and Mr. Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Arafat appeared to be received rather coolly by the Soviet leadership, a fact noted by diplomats analysing the Kremlin's Middle East outlook in the context of its long alliance with Damascus and Syrian opposition to the PLO chairman.

Mr. Arafat also had talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Zia Ul-Haq.

## Soviets develop new interceptor, report says

LONDON (AP) — A mystery Soviet jet known only as "Aircraft 101" is believed to be the prototype of a supersonic fighter designed to intercept and shoot down waves of cruise missiles, Jane's Defence Weekly reported Tuesday.

The report comes amid indications from Western intelligence sources that the Soviets are building up the air defence around Moscow to counter any NATO strike.

The four-engine jet, apparently developed from the Tupolev TU-128, NATO codename "fiddler," is believed to be able to carry as many as 20 to 30 air-to-air missiles and radar that sees "beyond visual range," the magazine said.

If the reports are accurate, it would constitute a major new counter to Western air and missile strikes.

The new plane "would seem to offer an effective way of dealing with a massive assault by air and ground-launched cruise missiles," John W.R. Taylor, editor of the authoritative Jane's All the World's Aircraft, told the Associated Press.

Jane's noted that the Soviets apparently are modernising their MiG-25 "foxbat" interceptors, initially designed to counter the United States' Mach 3 B-70 strategic bomber, around Moscow.

A MiG-25, flown to Japan by defecting Soviet Air Force pilot Lt. Viktor Belenko in 1976, was found by Western experts who examined it to be slow in accelerating to high speeds.

## Swedish Navy continues search for submarine

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Swedish Navy units dropped another series of depth charges against a suspected foreign submarine inside a major bay area in southern Sweden late Tuesday night.

Six to eight depth charges were dropped shortly after 11 p.m. (1000 GMT) about one kilometre from an area where surface vessels earlier Tuesday had dropped ten charges "in order to cause damage" in an intensified hunt for the suspected intruder, according to highly-placed military sources.

"The charges were so strong that houses vibrated and windows rattled," a radio reporter on the scene said.

The full-scale search continued Wednesday morning but there were no reports as to the effect of the depth charges dropped Tuesday night.

The stepped-up naval action took place within one of Sweden's most sensitive military restricted areas housing its chief southern naval base.

The navy, with limited units since the first indication last Friday, in August and September last year the navy dropped more than a dozen depth charges against a suspected alien mini-submarine in generally the same area near the Karlskrona Naval Base.

In October 1982, the Soviet submarine U-137 ran aground near the Karlskrona Naval Base. Following that incident, Prime Minister Olof Palme vowed, "Swedish territory will be protected against violations with all possible means. We'll sink a foreign submarine violating our water, if considered necessary."

The U.S. delegation will be led by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

South Africa said it would be represented at the talks by Foreign Minister P.W. Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Officials said the Angola delegation would be led by Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues.

## S. Africa, Angola and U.S. to meet in Lusaka today

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Delegations from South Africa, Angola and the United States will meet in Lusaka Thursday for several days of talks on a peace settlement in southern Africa, the U.S. embassy announced Wednesday.

"The immediate subject will be maintaining the South African 'disengagement' of its forces from southern Angola," it said.

The U.S. Army criticised for banning news about Kiessling

WASHINGTON (R) — Senator William Proxmire Wednesday accused the U.S. army of censoring the military newspaper, Stars and Stripes, by refusing to allow it to print stories about the dismissal of West German General Guenter Kiessling.

Stars and Stripes is published by the Defence Department for U.S. military personnel stationed abroad.

The Wisconsin Democrat said General Richard Lawson, deputy commander of the U.S. European Command, told him in a telegram that the stories about General Kiessling were banned because

"(they) could result in undisciplined behaviour in the form of innocent but ill-chosen and uninformative remarks and actions."

Gen. Kiessling, deputy to the Supreme NATO commander, was dismissed after reports that he frequented homosexual bars led him to be considered a security risk. He was reinstated after the evidence was discredited.

"In censoring Stars and Stripes for the first time in 20 years, General Lawson demeaned the intelligence of our military personnel and violated their rights to a free press," Sen. Proxmire said in a statement.

## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### Woman claimed to be Anastasia dies

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia (R) — Anna Anderson Manahan, who insisted for more than half a century she was Grand Duchess Anastasia, youngest daughter of Russian Czar Nicholas II, has died aged 82. Doctors said she died in hospital Sunday from pneumonia. Her long battle to be acknowledged as the Russian Royal heiress was turned into several books and at least one film. According to historical accounts, Anastasia was shot dead with the rest of the royal family by a Bolshevik firing squad in Ekaterinburg in the Ural Mountains on July 17, 1918. Mrs. Manahan, 79, who claimed to be the first claim to be Anastasia in 1920 after German police stopped her committing suicide. She said the scars on her head and hands were caused by firing squad bullets at Ekaterinburg.

### Typist fired for being too small

ROME (R) — A young woman employed as a typist by the Italian Ministry of Justice was fired after it was discovered she was 4.5 centimetres below the regulation height of one metre 60 centimetres, officials said. News of the decision to sack Antonella Crieseli, 29, has caused a public outcry. She had got the job over a year ago after passing a competitive exam. The regulation, which applies only to the Justice Ministry, was passed in 1940 under the Fascist regime by a Royal Decree issued by the then King, Victor Emmanuel, himself only one metre 53 centimetres tall. Italy's Justice Minister Mino Martinazzoli described the regulation as anachronistic and ridiculous and hinted that it would be dropped. But he could not say whether Antonella could get her job back without having to retake the exam.

### Ape-men definitely exist, expert says

PEKING (R) — Mysterious ape-like creatures said to inhabit remote parts of central and southern China definitely exist and there is plenty of evidence to prove it, a leading expert says. The China News Service quoted biologist Liu Minzhuang, who has taken part in five expeditions searching for the "ape men," as saying he and his colleagues had taken more than 1,000 photographs of footprints of the creatures. Most of the footprints were 42 centimetres long, though some were as long as 48 centimetres. Mr. Liu told a conference in the southwestern city of Nanning. He also showed the audience specimens of the creature's golden fur.

### Japanese police want tougher sex laws

TOKYO (R) — Japan's police want tougher laws to crack down on "no panties" coffee shops with bottomless waitresses, porn shops, peepshow theatres and "love hotels," which they say are corrupting young people. The National Police Agency wants a public morals law revised to give it tighter control over the country's thriving sex businesses. Agency officials said they believed the growing number of juvenile offenders was linked to the spread of such sex shops and late-night video game centres where young people meet. The number of Japanese under 18 years old charged and cautioned by police for criminal offences reached a post-war record of 196,783 last year, according to agency figures. Few of Japan's modern sex businesses are regulated by national law. Under current legislation, last amended more than 10 years ago, minors can enter peep shows, striptease theatres, massage parlours, and love hotels which provide a quick rendezvous for lovers.

## Seoul calls for direct talks with Pyongyang

SEOUL (R) — South Korea has again called for direct talks with Pyongyang for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Korean peninsula, the Seoul government announced Wednesday.

In a letter to North Korea handed over Tuesday and made public Wednesday, South Korean Prime Minister Chin Iee-Chong said: "We once again call on your side to respond in a straightforward manner to direct dialogue between South and North Korea."

The letter, delivered at the border village of Panmunjom, responded to a North Korean proposal last month calling for tripartite peace talks between the United States and the two Koreas.

Mr. Chin repeated the Southern position in the new message saying a North-South summit meeting and cabinet-level talks "are the most realistic proposals for solving current and future problems."

The letter added: "We believe that while smoothly implementing dialogue between the relevant North-South Korean parties, we can open a meeting in which nations that were directly or indirectly responsible for division of the Korean peninsula and the Korean war can participate."

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Seoul thus opened the door to expanding North-South talks to include the U.S., China, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Western diplomats said the Seoul message was milder in tone than recent declarations and that this had been brought about by the urging of its main ally, the United States.

The U.S., China and Japan have all expressed hopes for a resumption of a North-South dialogue to reduce tensions in the Korean peninsula where the two Koreas fought a three-year war ending in 1953.

## Bush meets Pope John Paul

VATICAN CITY (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush conferred with Pope John Paul Wednesday in an unusually long private audience.

The Vatican said Mr. Bush, who arrived Tuesday night from the funeral of President Yuri Andropov in Moscow, met the Pope for one hour.

Most private papal audiences, even those granted to heads of state, usually last about 30 minutes.

After the audience, Mr. Bush met Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state.

## China plans full-scale military parade in Peking

PEKING (R) — China plans to mark the 35th anniversary of the Communist take-over in October with a full-scale military parade in Peking, the first since the 1960s, informed diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

Detachments of the three arms of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), resplendent in new uniforms and showing off their latest weaponry, will march past the country's leadership gathered in Tiananmen Square, the sources said.



Rock star Elton John and his new bride, Renata, wave to the photographers after their wedding ceremony in Sydney Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

## Elton John winds up wedding reception with card game

SYDNEY (R) — British rock superstar Elton John and his new bride wound up their \$50,000 wedding reception with a card game early Wednesday among a small group of friends, according to his publicist.

The singer-composer, who married Tuesday only four days after proposing to West German recording engineer Renata Blauel, had "absolutely no plans" for Wednesday, according to Patti Mostyn.

The bridegroom had earlier treated his 87 guests, including Australian Singer Olivia Newton-John and British television personality Michael Parkinson, to a series of jokes at the lavish reception.

"I'm really pleased I got married in Sydney because it meant none of my relatives could be here," he quipped.

John, 36, also read out a telegram from American Singer Michael Jackson which said: "I

had to set my hair or fire to make the front page but all you had to do was get married."

He also told of one onlooker who had shouted to him outside the church: "Elton, you old poof. You finally made it."

The couple's guests drank 10 dozen bottles of champagne at the hotel reception and emptied the hotel cellar of its exclusive wines at a starting price of \$115 a bottle.

Hotel House Manager John Treven said the reception was "a traditional and fairly intimate affair with no hangers-on".

John, whose most recent album Too Low For Zero has put him high on the music charts again, will be leaving his bride to start a long tour of New Zealand at the weekend.

## Former army chief says Zia has to be removed

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (R) — A former Pakistan army chief, retired General Tikka Khan, said that military ruler Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq would have to be removed as he did not believe he would hold free elections.

He told a press conference Tuesday that Gen. Zia had twice broken promises to hold elections since coming to power in 1977 and did not seem to be sincere in his latest pledge to have them by

March 1985. "He has to be removed by the people," said Gen. Tikka Khan, additional secretary general of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

"Pakistanis have no faith that he will hold elections," he said of Gen. Zia. "He can hold some type of election but won't hold free and fair elections."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### BEWARE OF 'EASY' HANDS

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ KJ84  
♥ J7  
♦ 109653  
♣ A10

**WEST**  
♠ 93  
♥ 109864  
♦ KQ72  
♣ 86

**EAST**  
♠ 107652  
♥ 532  
♦ 4  
♣ J954

The bidding:  
South West North East  
3 NT Pass 6 NT Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

We have often remarked that winning bridge players are pessimists. You have to be alert for bad breaks on hands where you seem to have an abundance of tricks.

The bidding was a matter of simple arithmetic. North added his 9 points to his partner's announced minimum of 25, and got enough for a slam. So he wasted no time getting there.

West led the ten of hearts, and a careless declarer would go down in no time flat. He would win, cash the ace-

queen of spades and enter dummy with the ace of clubs. He would then cash the table's high spades and lead a club. When that suit did not break and declarer had to surrender a trick to East to set up his long club, East would cash the thirteenth spade for down one.

The careful declarer is aware of the fact that there might be bad breaks in the black suits. He also realizes that he needs only four tricks from the club suit for his slam — he has four spade tricks, three hearts and a diamond as well.

So after winning the opening lead and clearing the high spades from his hand, the wise declarer leads a club and fineses the ten. He does not care whether it wins or loses — the contract is safe in either case.

As the cards lie, East wins the jack of clubs and his best return is a diamond. Declarer rises with the ace of diamonds, crosses to the ace of clubs and cashes dummy's winning spades, discarding diamonds from his hand. He can then return to hand with a heart to cash the king-queen of clubs, extracting the enemy clubs, and the fifth club is declarer's twelfth trick.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkin

### L'AMOUR

By Albie Mied

#### ACROSS

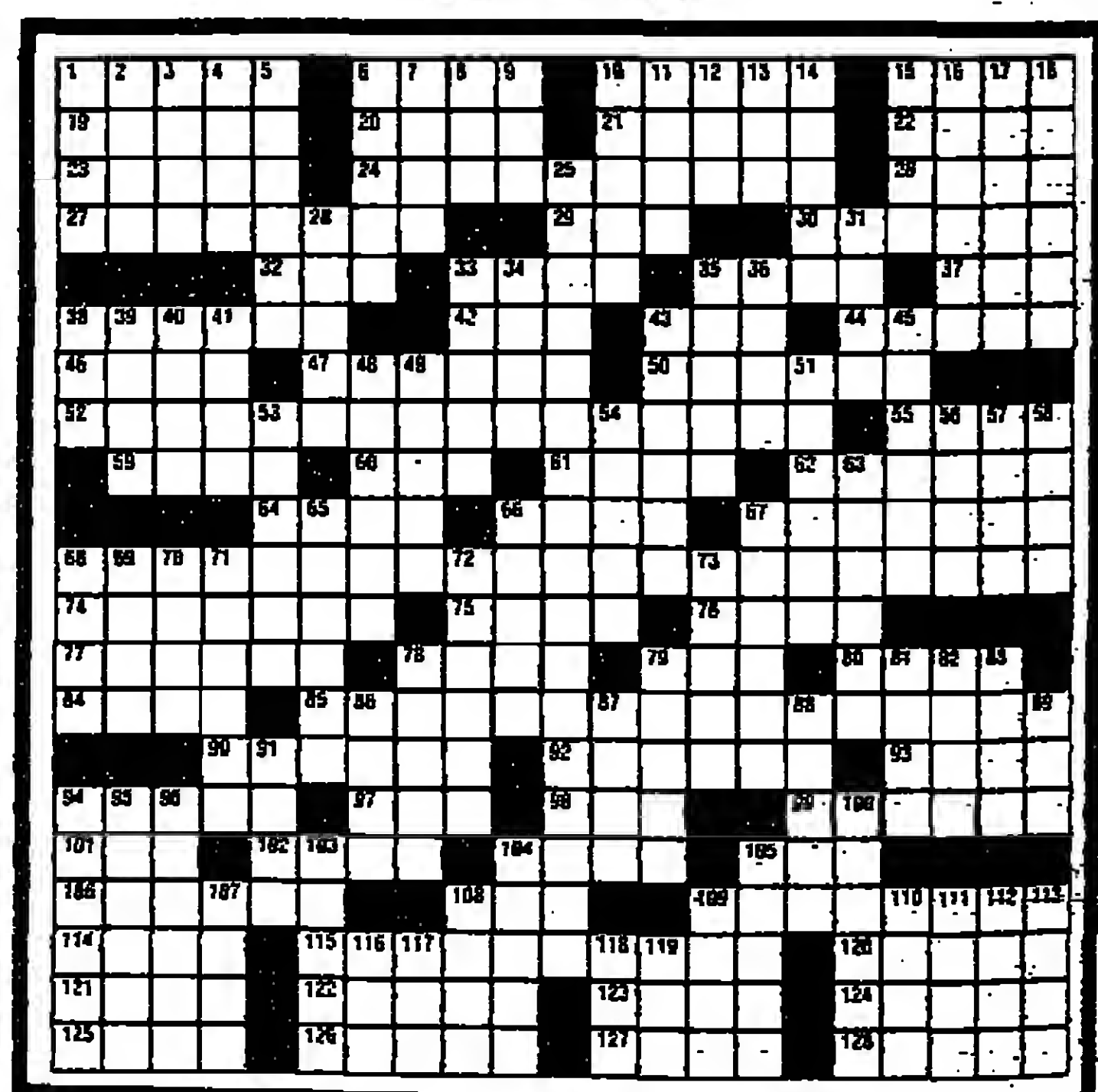
1. Favourite food
6. Bridge call
10. Demand
15. Wood sorrels
19. In a fix
20. Frenzied
21. Hair rises
22. Fasten
23. Brainstorm
24. Satisfies
25. Save
26. Savage
27. Sullen
28. Bungle
29. Lca
30. Compass reading
33. Second word in a Hemingway title
35. Rig truck
37. Inner part

#### DOWN

1. Nourish item
2. Staff man
3. The line (behaves)
4. Cheese
5. Take a break
6. San Diego athlete
7. New Jersey
8. Hurk
9. Enjoy Aspen
10. Lewin
11. Amusing oven
12. Santa
13. Stopped
14. Start of a palindrome
15. Rusty saint
16. Blast heroine
17. Melodic
18. See 24
19. Verd's lovers
20. Handful
21. VIP transport

#### Diagrams

1. Having two legs
2. Fragrance
3. Fundamentals
4. Cut wood
5. Forest member
6. Measuring device
7. Laid in the ground
8. Sir
9. Respond to a stimulus
10. Strike
11. Junk
12. Does sums
13. Food regimen
14. Ascend
15. Western movie
16. Purred
17. Curt
18. Person
19. Inevitable
20. Unstable
21. Looked through the fingers
22. Swaps for money
23. Delaware city
24. Inlet
25. Lullaby
26. Flat
27. As the eye can see
28. Rental contract
29. Chores
30. Actor Don
31. Corners
32. Contributor
33. Lock of hair
34. Irish sea god
35. Sound like knocking
36. Slow in a ship
37. Soak
38. Selling places
39. Turf
40. Crop
41. Pussies
42. Flap
43. Store part
44. Shalom
45. Jew — Pak
46. Madden
47. Cubic meter
48. Time periods
49. Decorate over
50. Balgoun river
51. Journey
52. Kind of battery
53. Gladstone's miller
54. Hill
55. Sir
56. Crapshoot
57. Brick carrier
58. Only
59. Dance step

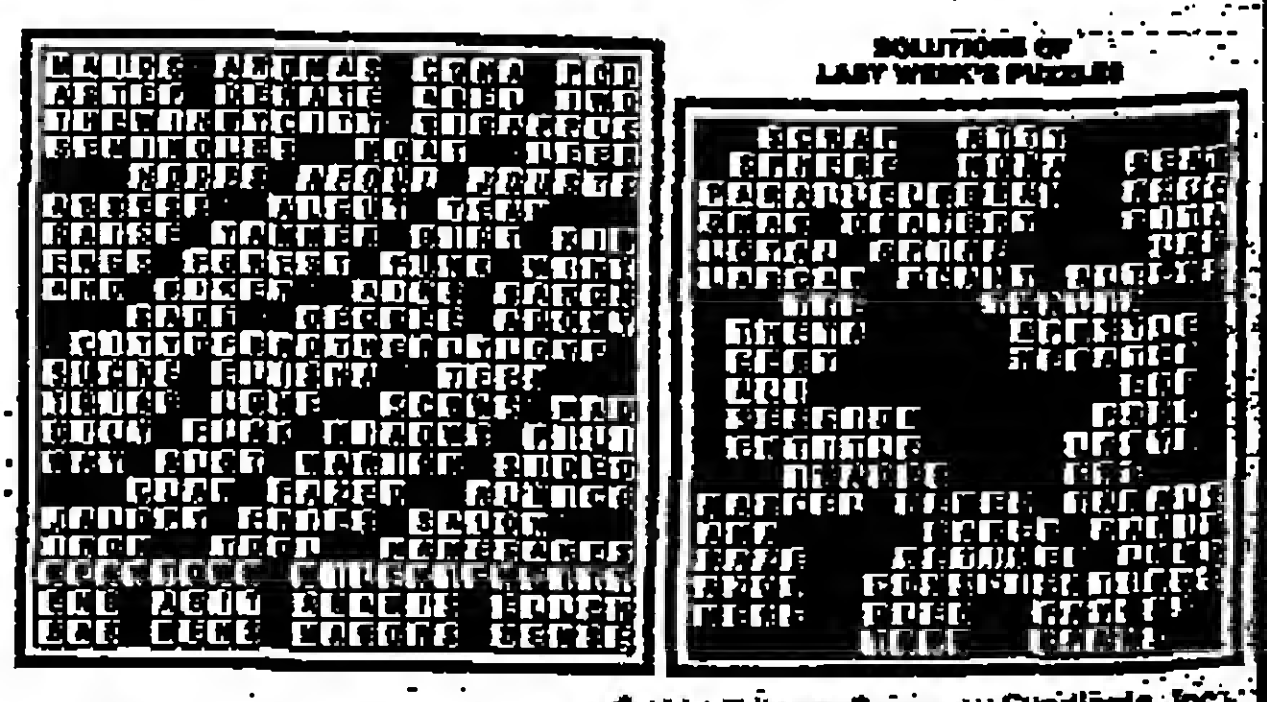


Last Week's Cryptograms

1. For the present gourmet, are the four seasons salt, pepper, lemon and orange?
2. John's elderly gentleman whined away many long hours just whistling and whistling.
3. Peculiar humorist thought a ham actor was a wee pig cast as Hamlet.
4. Bold blue jay eyed little boy's blueberries in tiny jar.

### CRYPTOGRAMS

1. SMOKIER UMMIYOKL BWXLM CANMTAU YO IEM  
CAWNTNAU: PESS WLEINWEL, MUZIR BAFPM  
BXZL WNM ZNAAP. —By Marlene E. Adams
2. AHA GROWL GHDFEXYHDM CDFX TXWD TJYG  
YRNL MFITSZM RZROKSSL STRASL —By Cecile Rosenfeld
3. ROZSY BWUY MOIST RC GSR GROTMS, WT GW  
/ SZZ GCZIT CUYSZT. —By Marlene E. Adams
4. XOBEXOLUB ZJALQ JXOLUM QXOXUMUS  
LJMAXZJ LJU JXOLUB JAXQU. —By Philip Y. Brown



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